

# **STANDARD CHINESE**

A MODULAR APPROACH

## **STUDENT WORKBOOK**

MODULE 5: TRANSPORTATION

MODULE 6: ARRANGING A MEETING

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**MODULE 5: TRANSPORTATION**  
**MODULE 6: ARRANGING A MEETING**

**AUGUST 1979**

## PREFACE

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach originated in an interagency conference held at the Foreign Service Institute in August 1973 to address the need generally felt in the U.S. Government language training community for improving and updating Chinese materials to reflect current usage in Beijing and Taipei.

The conference resolved to develop materials which were flexible enough in form and content to meet the requirements of a wide range of government agencies and academic institutions.

A Project Board was established consisting of representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency Language Learning Center, the Defense Language Institute, the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, the Cryptologic School of the National Security Agency, and the U.S. Office of Education, later joined by the Canadian Forces Foreign Language School. The representatives have included Arthur T. McNeill, John Hopkins, and John Boag (CIA); Colonel John F. Elder III, Joseph C. Hutchinson, Ivy Gibian, and Major Bernard Muller-Thym (DLI); James R. Frith and John B. Ratliff III (FSI); Kazuo Shitama (NSA); Richard T. Thompson and Julia Petrov (OE); and Lieutenant Colonel George Kozoriz (CFFLS).

The Project Board set up the Chinese Core Curriculum Project in 1974 in space provided at the Foreign Service Institute. Each of the six U.S. and Canadian government agencies provided funds and other assistance.

Gerard P. Kok was appointed project coordinator, and a planning council was formed consisting of Mr. Kok, Frances Li of the Defense Language Institute, Patricia O'Connor of the University of Texas, Earl M. Rickerson of the Language Learning Center, and James Wrenn of Brown University. In the fall of 1977, Lucille A. Barale was appointed deputy project coordinator. David W. Dellinger of the Language Learning Center and Charles R. Sheehan of the Foreign Service Institute also served on the planning council and contributed material to the project. The planning council drew up the original overall design for the materials and met regularly to review their development.

Writers for the first half of the materials were John H. T. Harvey, Lucille A. Barale, and Roberta S. Barry, who worked in close cooperation with the planning council and with the Chinese staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Harvey developed the instructional formats of the comprehension and production self-study materials, and also designed the communication-based classroom activities and wrote the teacher's guides. Lucille A. Barale and Roberta S. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. By 1978 Thomas E. Madden and Susan C. Pola had joined the staff. Led by Ms. Barale, they worked as a team to produce the materials subsequent to Module 6.

All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan O. Chao, Ying-chih Chen, Hsiao-jung Chi, Eva Diao, Jan Hu, Tsung-mi Li, and Yunhui C. Yang, assisted for part of the time by Chieh-fang Ou Lee, Ying-ming Chen, and Joseph Yu Hsu Wang. Anna Affholder, Mei-li Chen, and Henry Khuo helped in the preparation of a preliminary corpus of dialogues.

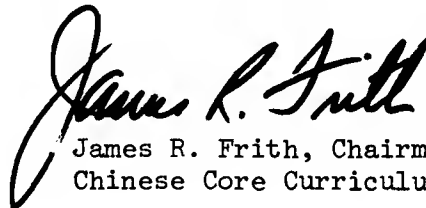
Administrative assistance was provided at various times by Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Renee T. C. Liang, Thomas E. Madden, Susan C. Pola, and Kathleen Strype.

The production of tape recordings was directed by Jose M. Ramirez of the Foreign Service Institute Recording Studio. The Chinese script was voiced by Ms. Chao, Ms. Chen, Mr. Chen, Ms. Diao, Ms. Hu, Mr. Khuo, Mr. Li, and Ms. Yang. The English script was read by Ms. Barale, Ms. Barry, Mr. Basciano, Ms. Ellis, Ms. Pola, and Ms. Strype.

The graphics were produced by John McClelland of the Foreign Service Institute Audio-Visual staff, under the general supervision of Joseph A. Sadote, Chief of Audio-Visual.

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach was field-tested with the co-operation of Brown University; the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center; the Foreign Service Institute; the Language Learning Center; the United States Air Force Academy; the University of Illinois; and the University of Virginia.

Colonel Samuel L. Stapleton and Colonel Thomas G. Foster, Commandants of the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center, authorized the DLIFLC support necessary for preparation of this edition of the course materials. This support included coordination, graphic arts, editing, typing, proofreading, printing, and materials necessary to carry out these tasks.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "James R. Frith". The signature is stylized with a large, flowing "J" and "F".

James R. Frith, Chairman  
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board

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## MODULE 5: TRANSPORTATION

### UNIT 1 C-2 WORKBOOK

#### EXERCISE 1

The vocabulary in this exercise is useful for traveling by bus. There are two short conversations. The first conversation takes place between an American man and a Chinese woman at a bus stop in Běijīng. The second is between the American man and the ticket seller on a bus.

You will hear each conversation three times. The third time, each sentence will be followed by a pause. During each pause, translate into English. Then compare your version with the suggested translation given on tape.

Here are some expressions you will need for this exercise:

shàng bān; xià bān	(to go to work; to leave work)
liǎngsān	(two or three)
biéde shíhou	(other times)
Běihǎi Gōngyuán	[a famous park in Běijīng]
gàosu	[alternate pronunciation for <u>gàosong</u> , "to tell"]
zhǔnbèi	(to prepare, to get ready)

#### EXERCISE 2

This exercise will give you more practice with words used in bus travel. You will hear this conversation, between an American student and a Chinese student in Taipei, three times. After listening to it for the second time, answer the questions on the next page.

Here are some expressions you will need for this exercise:

shǎo	(to be few)
sījī	(driver of a hired vehicle)
huì	(will)
Wǒ bú tài qīngchu.	(I'm not too clear on that.)



### QUESTIONS

1. How long has the American been in Taipei? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the American going to do today? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many stores are there in Ximending? \_\_\_\_\_  
( ) a few      ( ) not too many      ( ) quite a few      ( ) many
4. What bus is the American advised to take? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Where is he supposed to board the bus?  
( ) at the outside door of the school  
( ) at the gate outside the school  
( ) outside the school entrance
6. How often does the bus run? \_\_\_\_\_

### **EXERCISE 3**

This exercise will give you more practice with words used to discuss a trip. You will hear the conversation, between an American student and his Chinese friend in Taipei, three times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions below.

Here are some expressions you will need for this exercise:

fàng jià	(to close for a holiday)
chuán	(ship, boat)
wèishénme	(why)
hǎowán	(to be fun [lit., "good for relaxing"])
Jīlóng	[a city in Taiwan]
Gōnglùjú	(Bureau of Highways [Taiwan])

### QUESTIONS

1. Where is the American going on his vacation? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where does he have to go to board the boat? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Has he been there before? ( ) Yes      ( ) No
4. For which bus run does the American want to know the time schedule?  
( ) the first      ( ) the last

## UNIT 1 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

This exercise is a series of questions about what bus routes go where. The information you will need to answer the questions is given in Display I, a map of the Běijīng bus routes.

The following example is the first item on the tape.

TAPE: Cóng Qián Mén dào Xǐ Sì zuò jǐlù chē?

YOU: Zuò Èrshìèrlù chē.

TAPE: Guòle Xǐ Sì, xià yízhàn shì bu shì Píng'ānlǐ?

YOU: Xià yízhàn bú shì Píng'ānlǐ?

TAPE: Èrshìèrlù chē shì bu shì qù Dì Ān Mén?

YOU: Bú qù. Èrshìèrlù chē bú qù Dì Ān Mén.

This exercise contains the names of many places in Běijīng, most of which you have probably never had the chance to pronounce. Therefore you will need to rely on your ability to read Pinyin romanization.

### EXERCISE 2

This exercise gives you an opportunity to describe when one person is doing something in relation to when another person is doing something.

Using the information in Display II, you will answer questions about the activities of the four persons listed there. These four persons are representatives of a Taipei publishing firm. Each will be in a particular city for one calendar month. The display shows when they will be in what cities on business.

Here is an example from the exercise:

TAPE: Lǐ Xiānsheng jǐyuè qù Táizhōng gōngzuò?

YOU: Tā Jiǔyuè qù Táizhōng gōngzuò.

TAPE: Tā zài Táizhōngde shíhou, Zhào Xiǎojiě zài nǎlǐ?

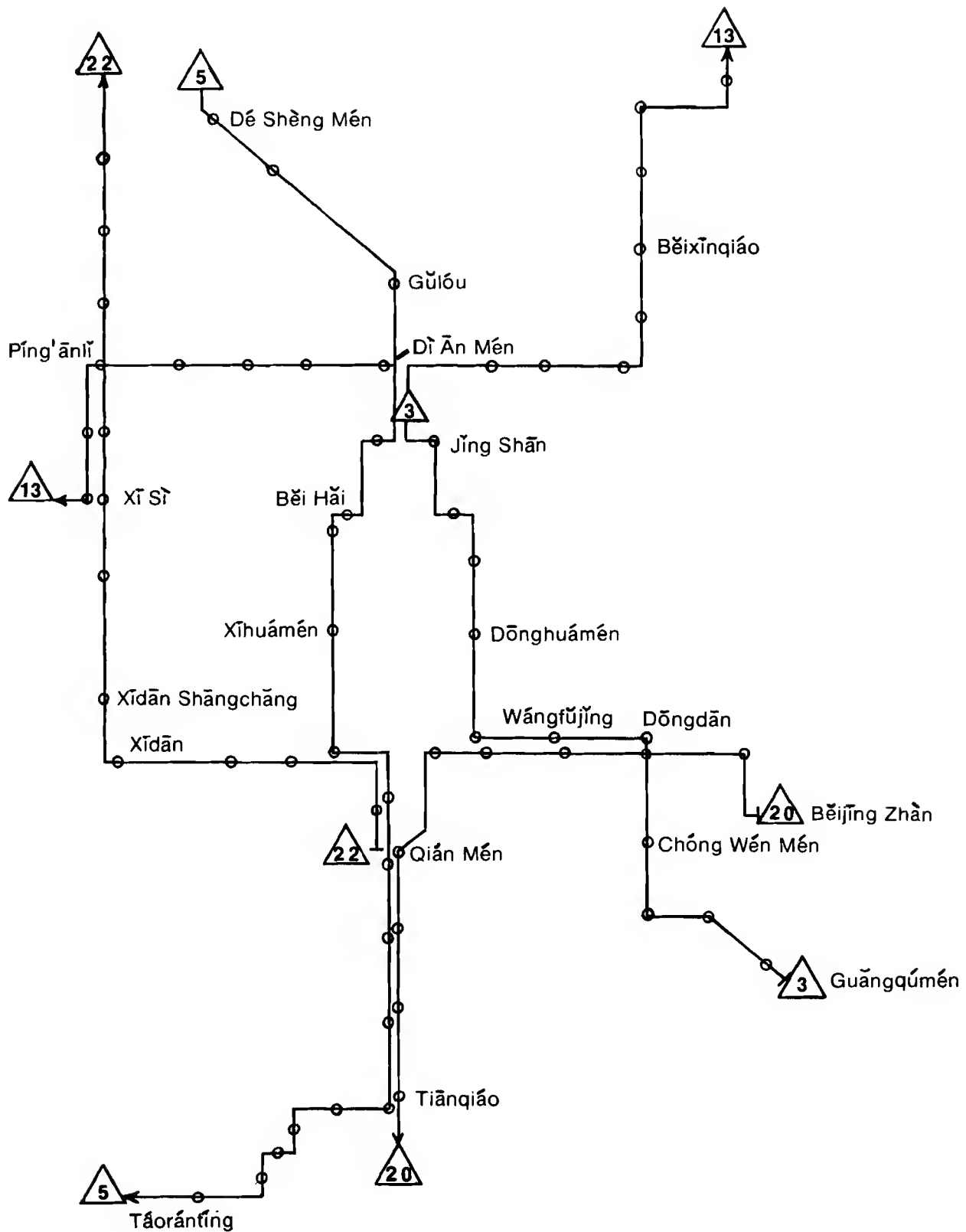
YOU: Lǐ Xiānsheng zài Táizhōngde shíhou, Zhào Xiǎojiě zài Jīlóng.

TAPE: Zhāng Xiānsheng ne?

YOU: Lǐ Xiānsheng zài Táizhōngde shíhou, Zhāng Xiānsheng zài Xiānggǎng.

DISPLAY 1

Beijing Bus Routes



For this exercise, you will need the word Dōngjīng, "Tokyo."

## DISPLAY II

	<u>Mr. Lǐ</u>	<u>Miss Zhào</u>	<u>Mr. Zhāng</u>	<u>Miss Lín</u>
SEPTEMBER	Taizhong	Jilong	Hong Kong	Tokyo ( <u>Dōngjīng</u> )
OCTOBER	Tokyo ( <u>Dōngjīng</u> )	Tainan	San Francisco	Taizhong
NOVEMBER	Hong Kong	Gaoxiong	Tokyo ( <u>Dōngjīng</u> )	San Francisco

## EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you take the part of a visitor in Běijīng. You are interested in visiting some of the sights in the suburbs of the city. Before you make plans to visit these places, you need to find out information concerning the transportation going there. (What bus? How often do they run? How late do they run?)

Display III lists the places you are thinking of visiting. Fill in the information about transportation to each place.

Here is an example from the tape:

YOU: Dào Yīhéyuán qù, zuò jǐlù chē?

TAPE: Zuò Sānshìèrlù chē.

YOU: Sānshìèrlù chē duō bu duo?

TAPE: Hěn duō.

YOU: Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān chē?

TAPE: Měi gé èrshífēn zhōng yǒu yìbān chē.

YOU: Zuìhòu yìbān chē shì yǐdiǎn zhōng?

TAPE: Liùdiǎn zhōng.

### DISPLAY III

	BUS NUMBER	NUMEROUS?	HOW OFTEN?	HOW LATE?
Yìhéyuán (SUMMER PALACE)				
From Yìhéyuán to Xiāng Shān (FRAGRANT HILLS)				
Shísānlíng (MING TOMBS)				
Lúgōu Qiáo (MARCO POLO BRIDGE)				

### EXERCISE 4

You will act as an interpreter in this conversation between two students in Taipei. The woman has recently come from the United States.

First, you will hear the conversation without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if the woman cannot speak Chinese and the man cannot speak English. Each speaker's lines will be followed by a pause on tape, during which you will translate.

#### Example

AMERICAN: Today is Sunday. Where do you want to go?

YOU: Jīntiān shì Xīngqītiān. Nǐ yào dào nǎlǐ qù?

CHINESE: Wǒ xiǎng dào Xīméndīng qù kàn diànyǐng.

YOU: I would like to go to Ximending to see a movie.

You will need these words in the exercise:

yìqǐ	(together)
sījī	(driver of a hired vehicle)
zǒu ba	(let's go)

## UNIT 1 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Fact Gathering

Situation: You are involved in a survey of commuters who return home from the Dì Ān Mén area, where three bus lines meet. You have collected information about four commuters. You need to find out the information which three colleagues have collected about twelve other commuters.

Goal: To fill in information about twelve commuters on your work sheet and to identify on your map the stops where they get off.

Number of Players: Groups of four students.

Materials: A work sheet and map for each player. (See Sample Work Sheets and Maps, on the following pages.)

Your work sheet contains the following information about four commuters: 1) the buses they take; 2) the times when they leave Dì Ān Mén; 3) how frequently buses run on those lines at those times; 4) the names of stops where the commuters get off; and 5) (if commuters work late shifts) the time of the last bus on those lines.

Besides indicating the stops known by all four players, the map also identifies (in italics) the four stops at which the commuters listed on your work sheet get off.

Procedure: Mingle with the players in your group to exchange information. See the example below for the procedure involved in locating stops.

Example: You are Speaker 1 (S1). In this example, you are giving information rather than collecting it, to show how you read the work sheet and map. Notice how you "introduce" one of the commuters described on your work sheet with Yǒu yíge rén...

S1: Yǒu yíge rén shídiǎn zhōng zǒu.

S2: Tā zuò jǐlù chē?

S1: Tā zuò Shísānlù chē.

S2: Nèige shíhou Shísānlù chē měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān?

S1: Měi gé bāfēn zhōng yǒu yìbān.

S2: Tā zuò Shísānlù chē cháo něibianr zǒu?

S1: Cháo dōngbianr zǒu.

S2: Tā zài nǎr xià chē?

S1: Tā zài Guǒzǐ Jiàn xià chē.

S2: Cóng Dì Ān Mén zuò jǐzhàn jiù dào le?

S1: Zuò wǔzhàn jiù dào le.

S2: Zuìhòu yìbān chē shì jǐdiǎn zhōng?

S1: Shì shíyìdiǎn zhōng.

This example does not exhaust the ways information could be asked for and given. For example, the location of the stop could have been established as follows:

S2: Guǒzǐ Jiàn zài nǎr?

S1: Guòle Běixīnqiáor xià yízhàn jiù shì.

Practice Points: Everything in the unit.

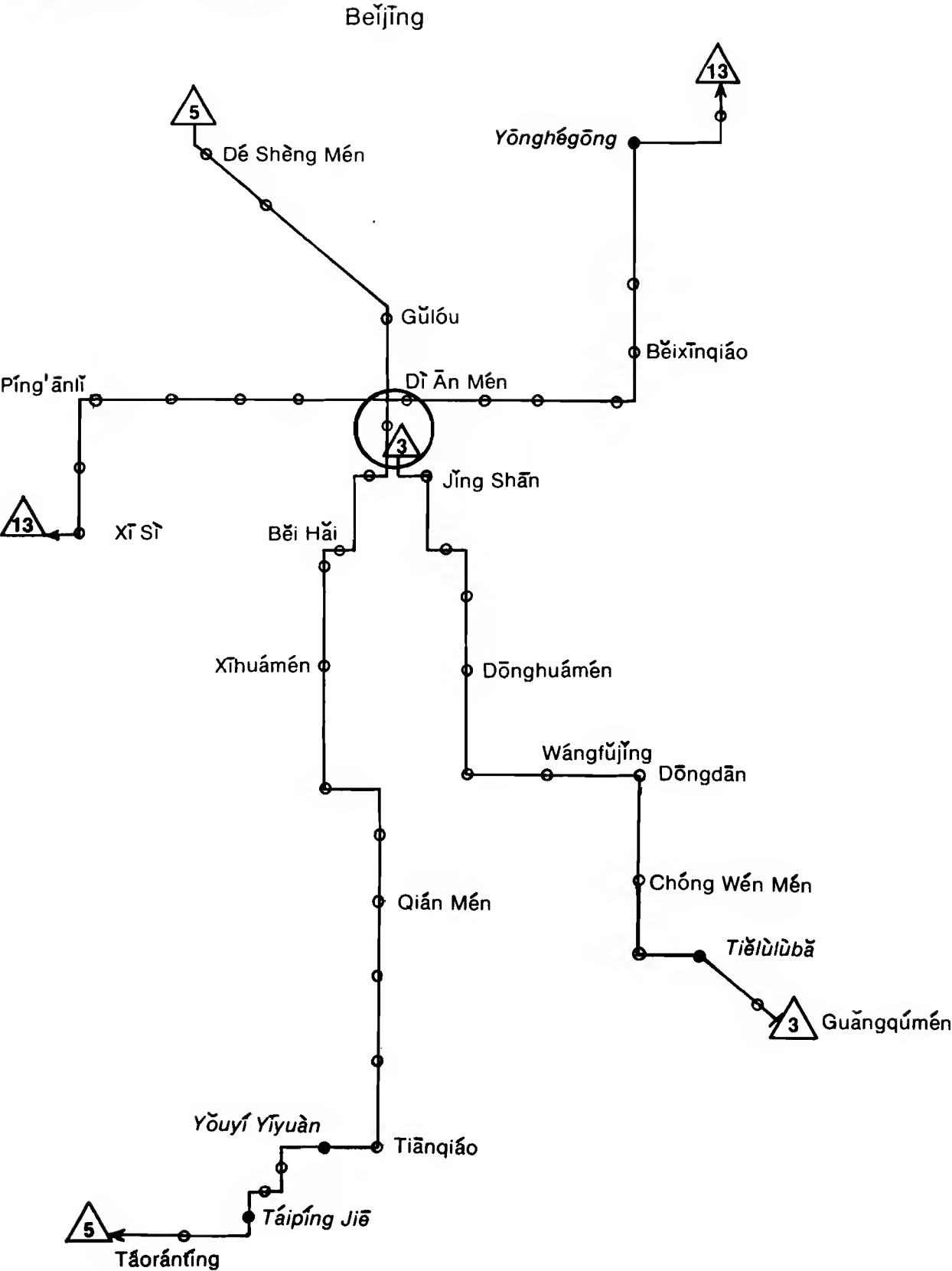
SAMPLE WORK SHEET:

TAKES NO. ____ BUS FROM ____ DÌ ĀN MÉN	LEAVES DÌ ĀN MÉN AT ____:____	BUSES EVERY ____ MINUTES AT THAT TIME	GETS OFF AT THE ____ STOP*	(LAST BUS AT ____:____)
13	5:30	5	Yōnghégōng	
3	10:00	6	Tiělùlùbǎ	11:00
5	10:30	5	Yǒuyí Yīyuàn	11:30
5	5:00	3	Táipíng Jiē	

\*Label these stops on the map.



SAMPLE WORK SHEET (MAP):

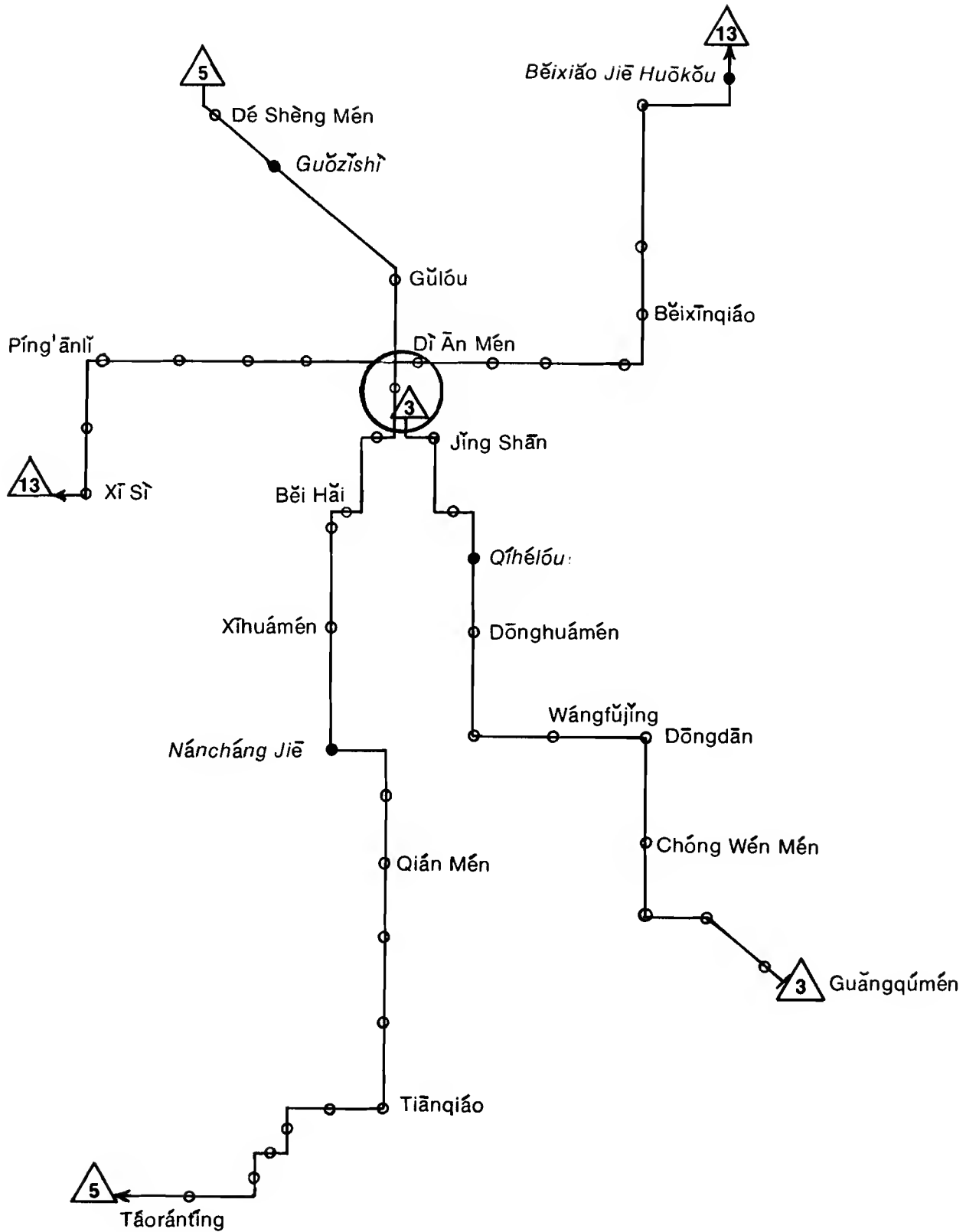


TAKES NO. ____ BUS FROM DĪ AN MĒN	LEAVES DĪ AN MĒN AT ____:____	BUSES EVERY ____ MINUTES AT THAT TIME	GETS OFF AT THE ____ STOP*	(LAST BUS AT ____:____)
5	9:30	5	Guǒzǐshì	
13	5:00	4	Běixiǎo Jiē Huōkǒu	
5	5:30	2	Nánchāng Jiē	
3	5:00	3	Qíhélóu	

\* Label these stops on the map.

SAMPLE WORK SHEET (MAP):

Beijing

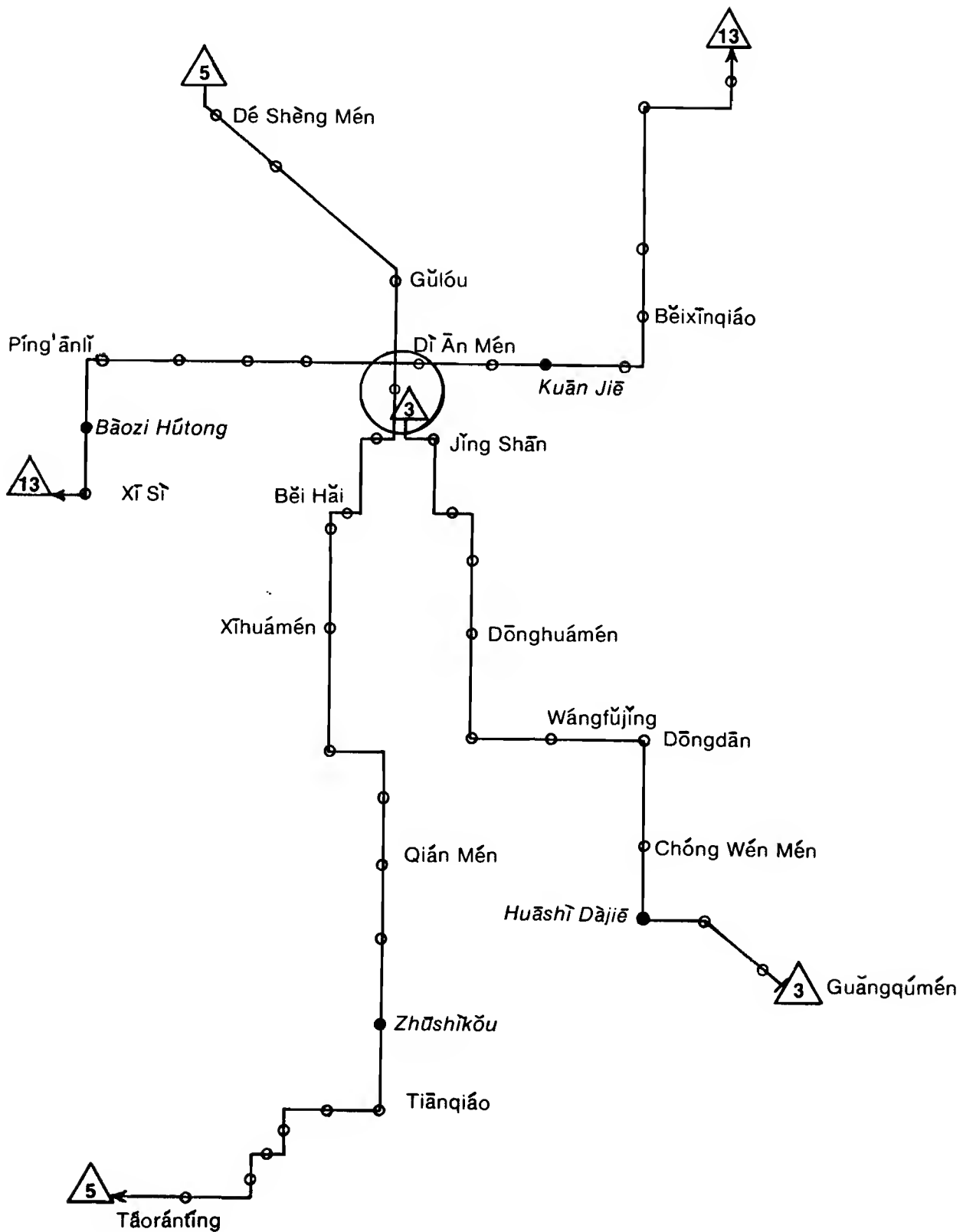


TAKES NO. — BUS FROM — DÎ AN MÊN	LEAVES DÎ AN MÊN AT __:__	BUSES EVERY __ MINUTES AT THAT TIME	GETS OFF AT THE __ STOP*	(LAST BUS AT __:__)
13	4:30	3	Kuān Jiě	
13	10:00	7	Bàozi Hútong	11:00
5	5:00	3	Zhūshìkǒu	
3	5:30	3	Huāshì Dàjiē	

\* Label these stops on the map.

SAMPLE WORK SHEET (MAP):

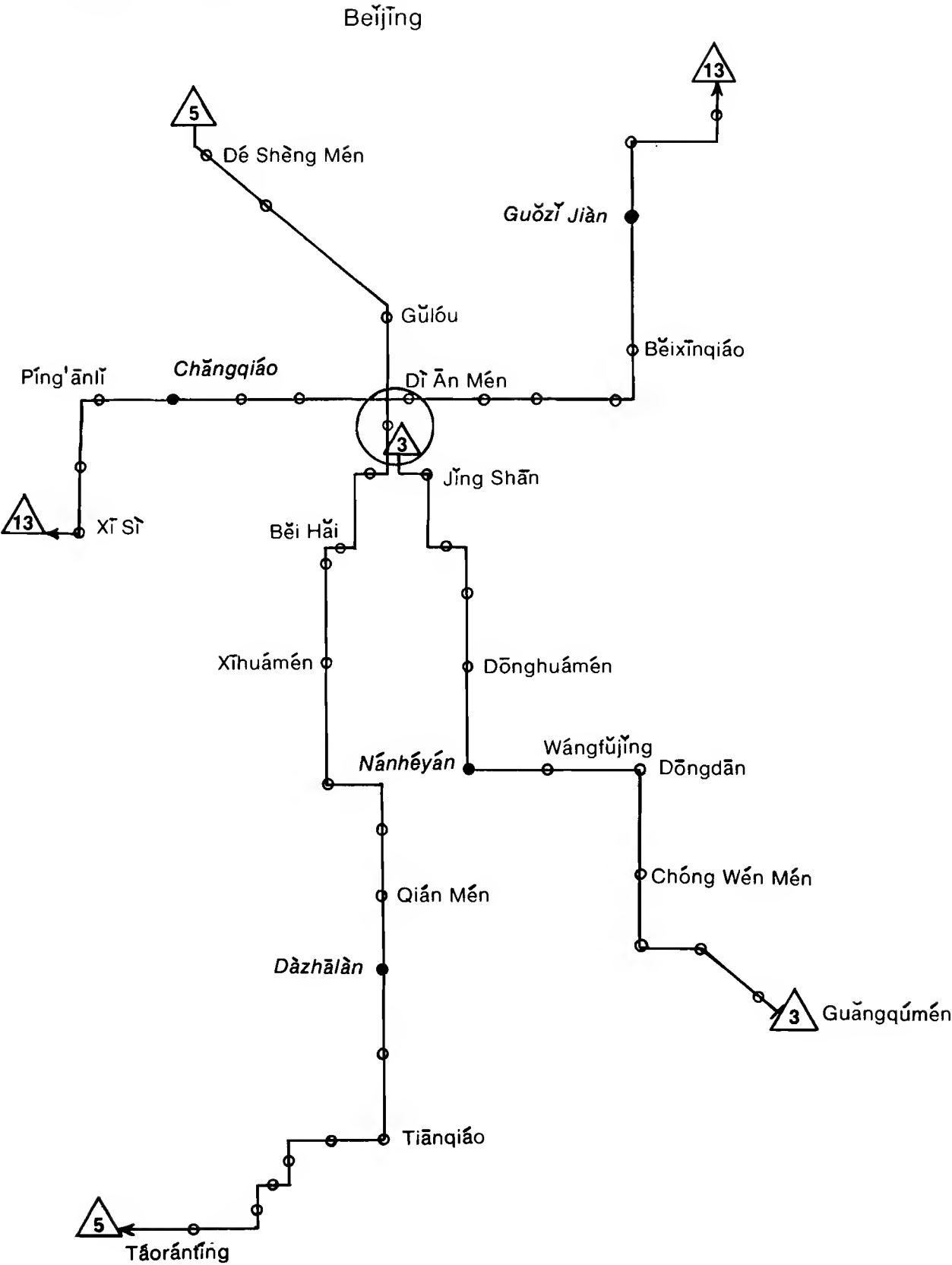
Beijīng



TAKES NO. — BUS FROM — DÌ ĀN MÈN	LEAVES DÌ ĀN MÈN AT __:__	BUSES EVERY __ MINUTES AT THAT TIME	GETS OFF AT THE __ STOP*	(LAST BUS AT __:__)
13	6:30	4	Guǒzǐ Jiàn	
13	5:00	3	Chǎngqiáo	
5	4:30	2	Dàzhālàn	
3	6:00	3	Nánhéyán	

\* Label these stops on the map.

SAMPLE WORK SHEET (MAP):



## UNIT 2 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will hear instructions for changing buses. Comrade Sūn, a newcomer to Běijīng, is talking to Comrade Huáng, a longtime resident. You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions below.

Here are some expressions you will need for this exercise:

Xiǎo Mǎ	(Little Mǎ [familiar form of name, used among friends])
zuìhǎo	(it would be best)
bǐjiǎo	(comparatively)

#### QUESTIONS

1. Comrade Sūn, the newcomer to Běijīng,  
( ) didn't go to the exhibition hall until last week.  
( ) is going this week.  
( ) isn't going until next week.
2. Comrade Sūn has to change buses  
( ) from No. 7 to No. 10.  
( ) from No. 10 to No. 15.  
( ) from No. 15 to No. 10.
3. The exhibition hall has  
( ) more people before ten o'clock.  
( ) fewer people before ten o'clock.  
( ) more people after ten o'clock.  
( ) fewer people after ten o'clock.



## EXERCISE 2

In addition to instructions for changing buses, you will hear, in this conversation, ne used in negative sentences containing hái.

An out-of-town cadre who has come to Běijīng on official business is staying at a hostel. In this exercise she is talking to a local cadre.

As you listen to the conversation for the third time, translate each sentence orally during the pause provided on tape. Then compare your translation with the suggested translation given by the speaker.

Here are six words you will need to know:

wánr	(to enjoy oneself)
dòngwùyuán	(zoo)
liǎngcì	(two times, twice)
jiù	(exactly [ <u>Wǒ jiù shì yào qù kàn xióngmāo</u> , "Seeing the panda is exactly what I want to do."])
xióngmāo	(panda)
Āndìngmén	[a neighborhood in Běijīng]

## EXERCISE 3

You will hear this conversation, between two Chinese cadres in Běijīng, three times. Answer the questions below as you listen for the third time.

The following expressions are in the conversation:

shēng bìng	(to get sick)
dàifu	(doctor)
zhù yīyuàn	(to stay in a hospital)

### QUESTIONS

1. When are the cadres going to visit their sick friend?  
( ) before work      ( ) after work
2. What bus do they take to go to the hospital? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do they go past their stop? ( ) Yes      ( ) No

## UNIT 2 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

This exercise is a series of questions asking how to get from one place to another by bus in Běijīng. Answering these questions will give you practice in using the structures and vocabulary introduced in this unit.

Display I, a map, shows bus routes in Běijīng and points at which you can transfer. Use this information to answer the questions on tape.

#### Example

TAPE: Cóng Tiānqiáo dào Xīdān Shāngchǎng qù, zuò jǐlù chē?

YOU: Zuò Èrshílù chē. Zuòdao Qián Mén huàn chē.

TAPE: Huàn jǐlù chē?

YOU: Huàn Èrshièrlù chē.

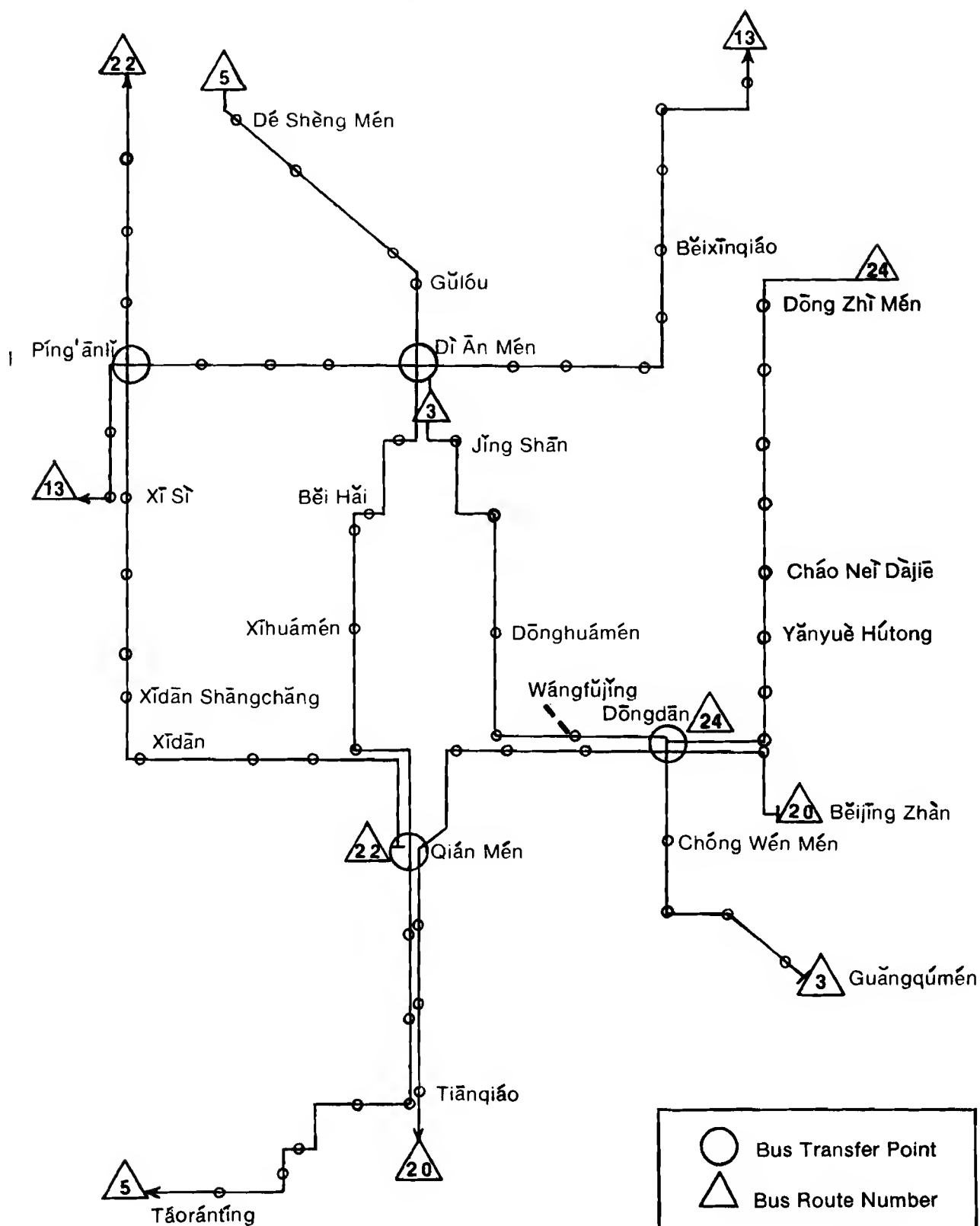
TAPE: Èrshièrlù chē shì bu shì yě qù Dì Ān Mén?

YOU: Bú qù. Èrshièrlù chē bu qù Dì Ān Mén.

If it takes two buses to get to a certain place, give the number of the first bus and simply say where it is necessary to change buses. You will then be asked for the number of the second bus.

DISPLAY I

Beijing Bus Routes



## EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will answer questions about eight bus trips you are taking in Taiwan. As you talk about each trip, assume that you are in fact taking the bus trip then.

Display II consists of eight maps showing your bus trips. Each map shows your starting point, your destination, and the place where you are (an X) at the time of the conversation. Use this information to answer the questions on tape.

Example (using the first map)

TAPE: Nǐ dào nǎlǐ qù?

YOU: Wǒ dào Línkǒu qù.

TAPE: Nǐ shì zài nǎlǐ shàngde chē?

YOU: Wǒ shì zài Táiběi shàngde chē.

TAPE: Wǒ yě dào Línkǒu qù. Wǒmen guòle Xīnzhūāng le ma?

YOU: Hái méi guò ne.

Notice that in the sentence Wǒmen guòle Xīnzhūāng le ma? "Did we pass Xinzhuang?" the marker le is used twice.

Up until now in your study, the use of two le markers in a sentence meant that the situation or action was described AS OF NOW. That is, the situation or action might change in the future. This meaning was used with regard to the amount of the object, as in

Wǒ mǎile liǎngběn shū le. (I have bought two books [so far].)

One main difference between this sentence and Wǒmen guòle Xīnzhūāng le ma? is that the latter does NOT have an amount object. When two le markers are used in a sentence containing a nonamount object, the meaning is simply completed action, as in

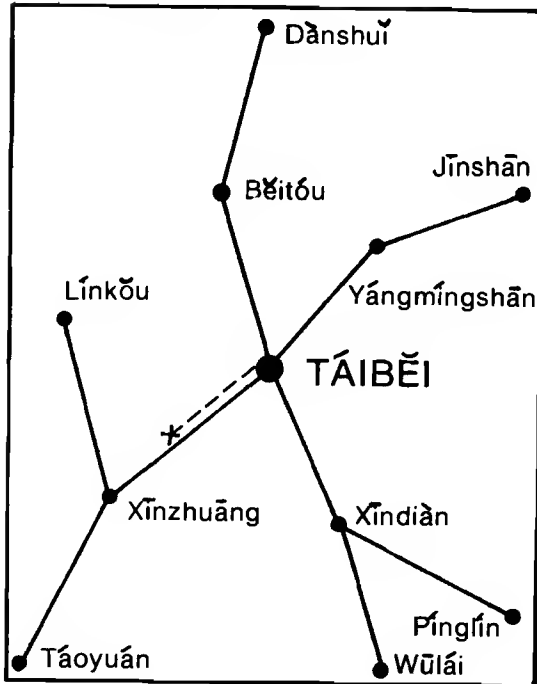
Wǒ mǎile shū le. (I bought books.)

Wǒmen guòle Xīnzhūāng le. (We passed Xinzhuang.)

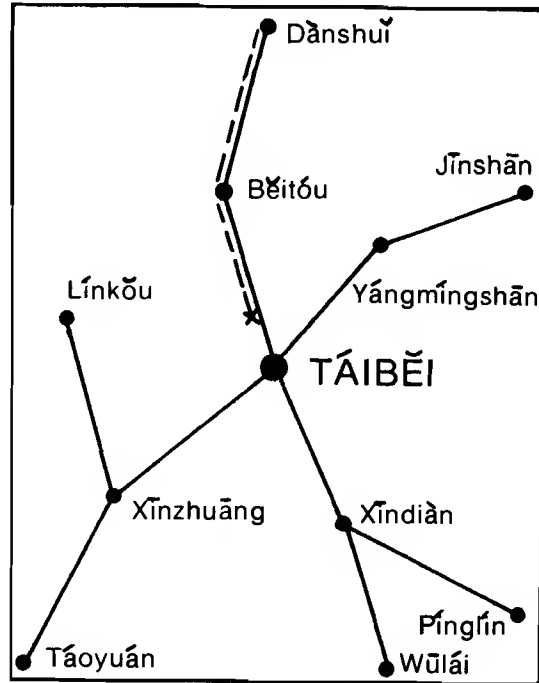
## DISPLAY II

### Bus Routes in Taipei Area

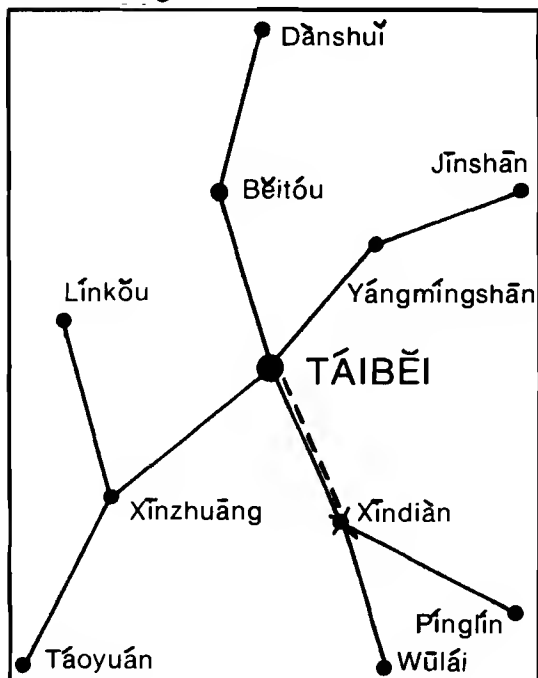
#### 1. To Línkǒu



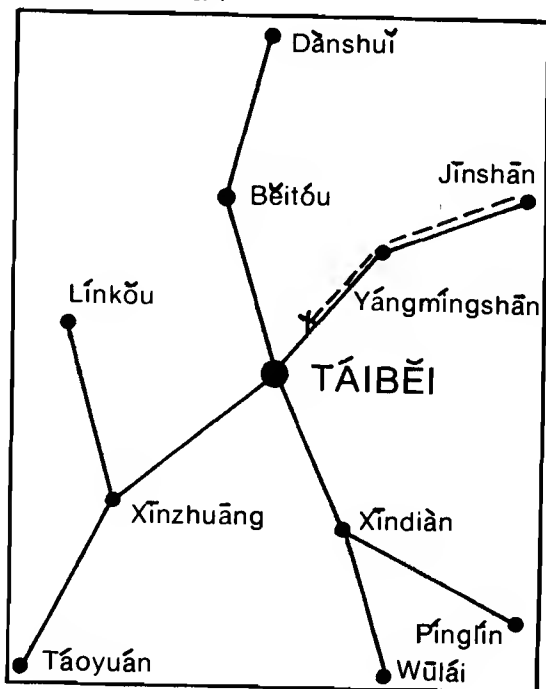
#### 2. To Táiběi



#### 3. To Pínglín

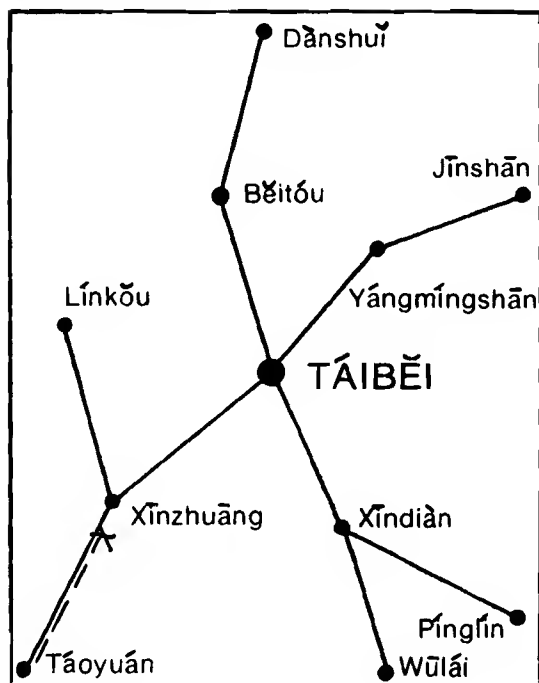


#### 4. To Xīndiàn

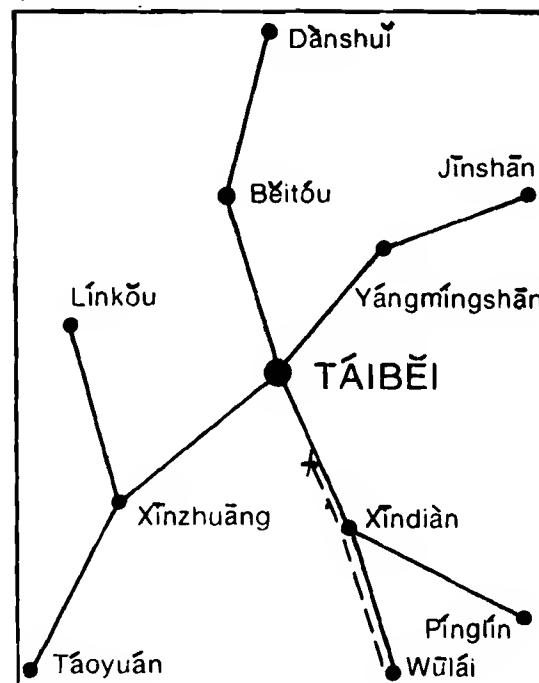


# Bus Routes in Taipei Area

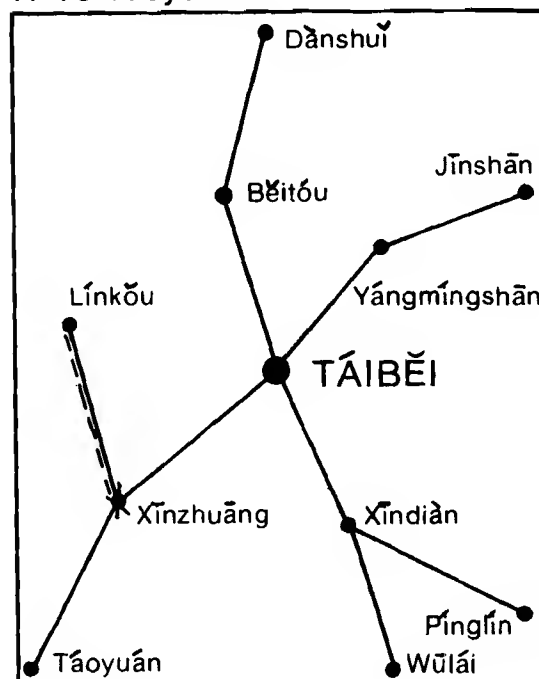
5. To Táiběi



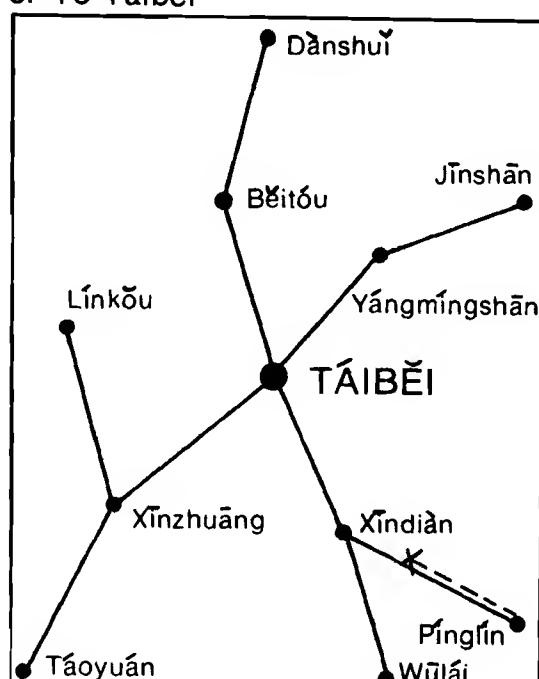
6. To Běitóu



7. To Táoyuán



8. To Táiběi



## EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you will answer questions about the activities of five people during one day. Display III shows what the people have done or are going to do. (At the time you are answering these questions, it is 2 p.m. that day.)

Example

TAPE: Sūn Zhènghàn shì shénme shíhòu qù kànde péngyou?

YOU: Tā mǎile dōngxì, jiù qù kàn péngyou qu le.

TAPE: Tā shì shénme shíhòu dào Dìyī Gōngsī qùde?

YOU: Hái méi qù ne. Tā huànle qián, cái dào Dìyī Gōngsī qù.

As you can see, for each question you will give more information than is asked for. Sometimes you are affirming and adding to what the questioner supposed. Sometimes you are correcting his supposition and supplying the right information.

Make sure that you use jiù and cái, both meaning "then," properly: When talking about a completed action, use jiù. When talking about a future action which is LATER than expected, use cái.

Notice that the marker le in the first clause of a description of action sequence does not occur in the same position as the marker le in a full sentence. The marker le used in a dependent clause comes directly after the verb.

You will need the phrase xià bān, "to get off work," in this exercise.

## DISPLAY III

NOW

	8-10 a.m.	10 a.m.-2 p.m.	2-4 p.m.	4-8 p.m.
Sūn Zhènghàn (John Swenson)	buy things	go to visit a friend	change money	go to the First Co.
Bái Huīrán	study	read a magazine	get off work	go to visit a friend
Shǐ Guóqiáng	buy books	go to buy pastries	study	go to see a movie
Liú Guānghuá	buy books	go to visit a friend	get off work	go to study English
Hán Zǐyàn	study	read a magazine	buy things	go to see a movie

## EXERCISE 4

This exercise gives you a chance to review vocabulary and structures by acting as an interpreter. The conversation takes place between a Canadian working in Běijīng and her Chinese acquaintance.

First, you will hear the conversation without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if the Canadian cannot speak Chinese and her Chinese acquaintance cannot speak English. Each speaker's lines will be followed by a pause, during which you will translate. Here is an example:

CANADIAN: I have been in Běijīng for six months already. I haven't yet been to the Běijīng Exhibition Hall.

YOU: Wǒ lái Běijīng yǐjīng liùge yuè le. Wǒ hái méi qùguo Běijīng Zhǎnlǎnguǎn ne.

CHINESE: Xiànzài Běijīng Zhǎnlǎnguǎn zhǎnlǎn Rìběn dōngxī.

YOU: The Běijīng Exhibition Hall is now exhibiting Japanese goods.

You will need these words for the exercise:

zhǎnlǎn	(to exhibit)
huí lai	(to come back)
zhèicì	(this time)
yìqǐ	(together)



## UNIT 2 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Tracing (This game is similar to the Communication Game in Unit 1, DIR Workbook.)

Situation: An American telephones a Chinese friend to ask for directions to the bus stop nearest the friend's house. Both persons have copies of the same map.

Goal: For the "American" to trace on his map the route to the stop nearest the house of his Chinese friend.

Number of Players: Pairs of students.

Materials: A map for each player. (See Sample Work Sheets, on the following pages.)

For simplicity, streets and avenues on the map have been numbered: Èrshìèr Jiē, "Twenty-second Street"; Wǔhào Dàlù, "Fifth Avenue."\* The arrows on the map indicate the directions taken by buses on particular streets. Although bus stops are not shown, it is assumed that buses stop at every intersection.

Procedure: The "American" chooses a starting point and says, for example, Wǒ zài Èrshìèr Jiē gēn Wǔhào Dàlù de lùkǒushang, "I'm at Twenty-second Street and Fifth Avenue." Then the "Chinese friend" chooses a location for his house and gives directions to it. The "American" traces the route as his friend talks.

The whole trip should be by bus--not even a single block of it on foot (except for crossing streets to catch another bus). The route need not be the most direct one from the starting point to the destination.

After each round, the partners compare maps to make sure that the "American" has reached the correct destination and has followed the correct route. Players switch roles for the next round.

Example: You are Speaker 1 (S1), the "American."

S1: Wǒ zài Èrshìèr Jiē gēn Wǔhào Dàlù de lùkǒushang. Dào nǐ jiā qu zěnmē zǒu?

S2: Zuò Shísānhào gōnggòng qìchē dào Sānshì Jiē, zài huàn Èrshíhào gōnggòng qìchē dào Báohào Dàlù xià chē jiù shì.

---

\*Wǔhào Dàlù is an invented way of saying "Fifth Avenue." There is no standard Chinese translation.

S1: Wǒ xiān zuò Shísānhào gōnggòng qìchē, duì bu duì?

S2: Duì le.

S1: Ránhòu huàn jǐhào gōnggòng qìchē?

S2: Huàn Èrshíhào gōnggòng qìchē.

S1: Yào dào Sānshí Jiē cái huàn Èrshíhào gōnggòng qìchē, duì bu duì?

S2: Duì le.

S1: Nǐ shuō wǒ zuòdao nǎlǐ xià chē?

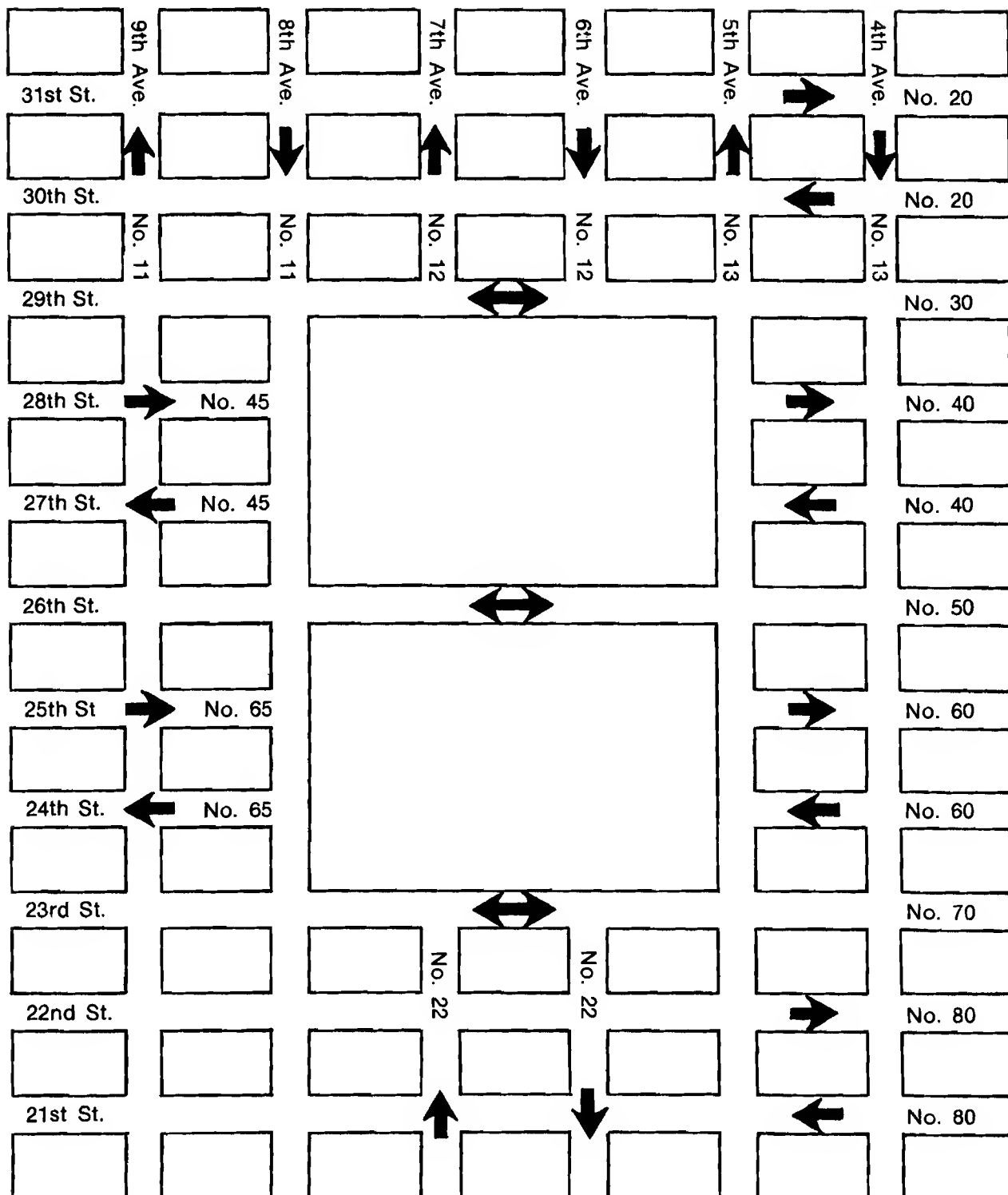
S2: Dào Báohào Dàlù. Wǒ jiā jiù zài qìchēzhānde duìmiàn.

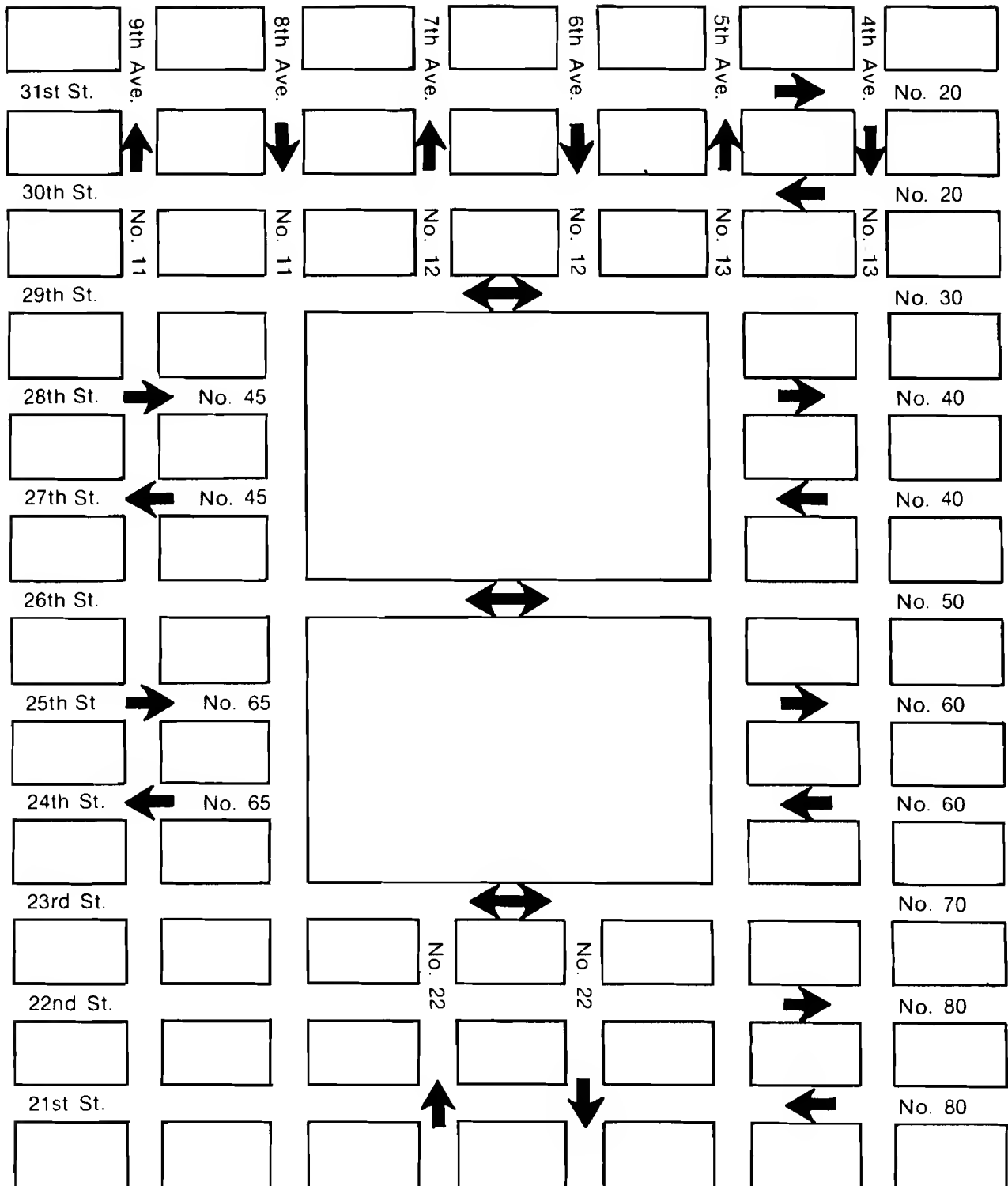
S1: Xièxie, xièxie.

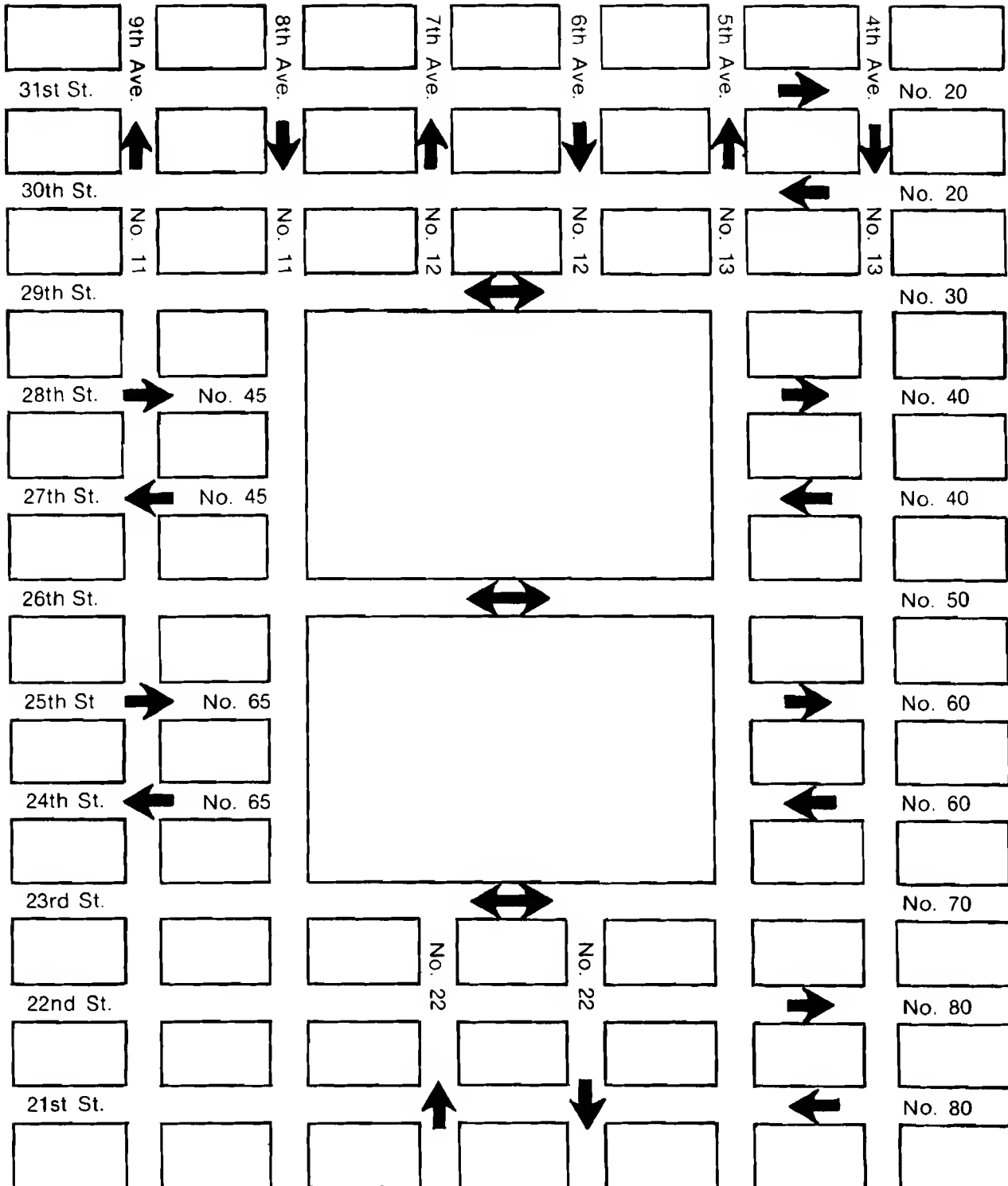
S2: Bú kèqǐ.

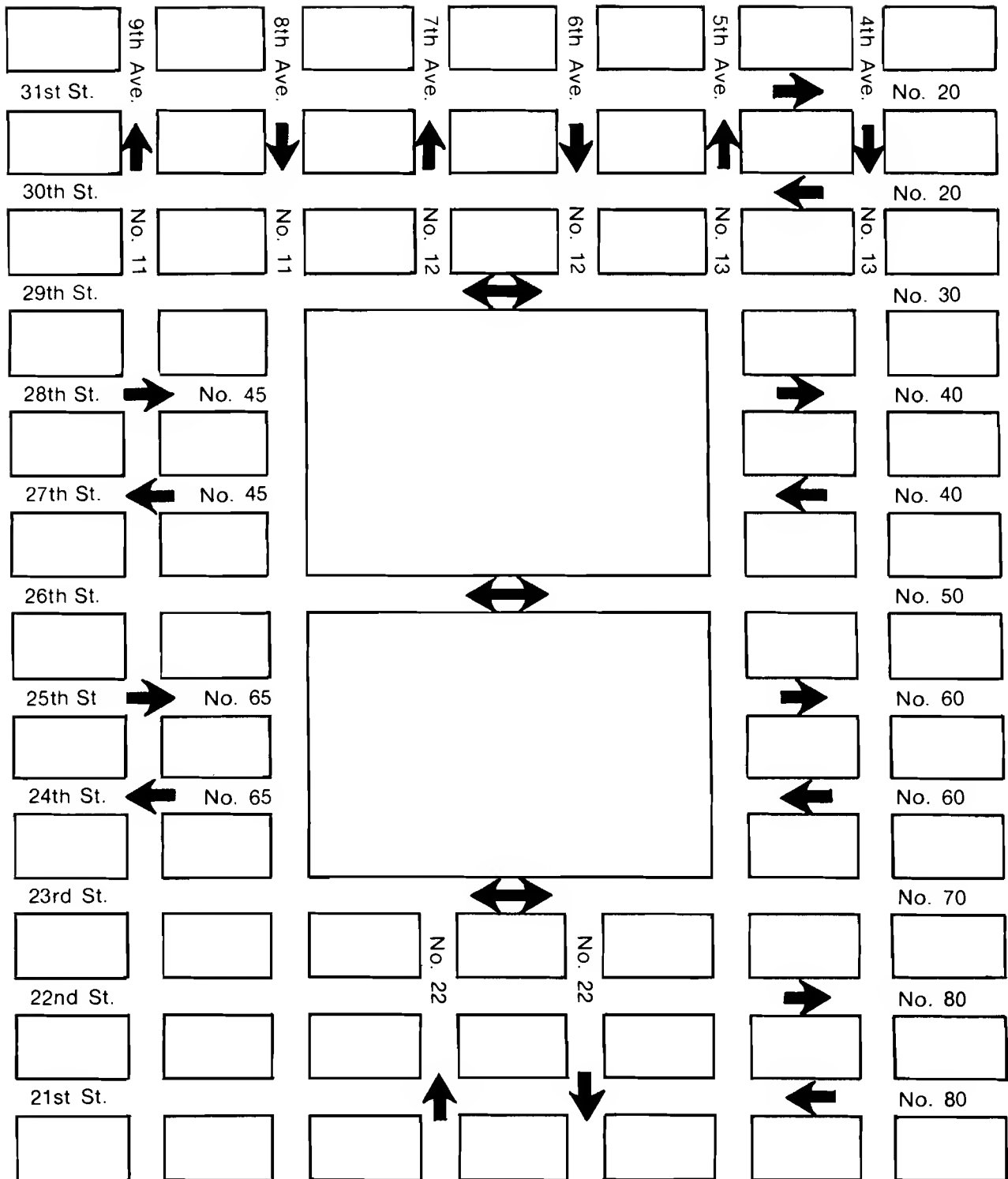
Practice Points: Taking and changing city buses.

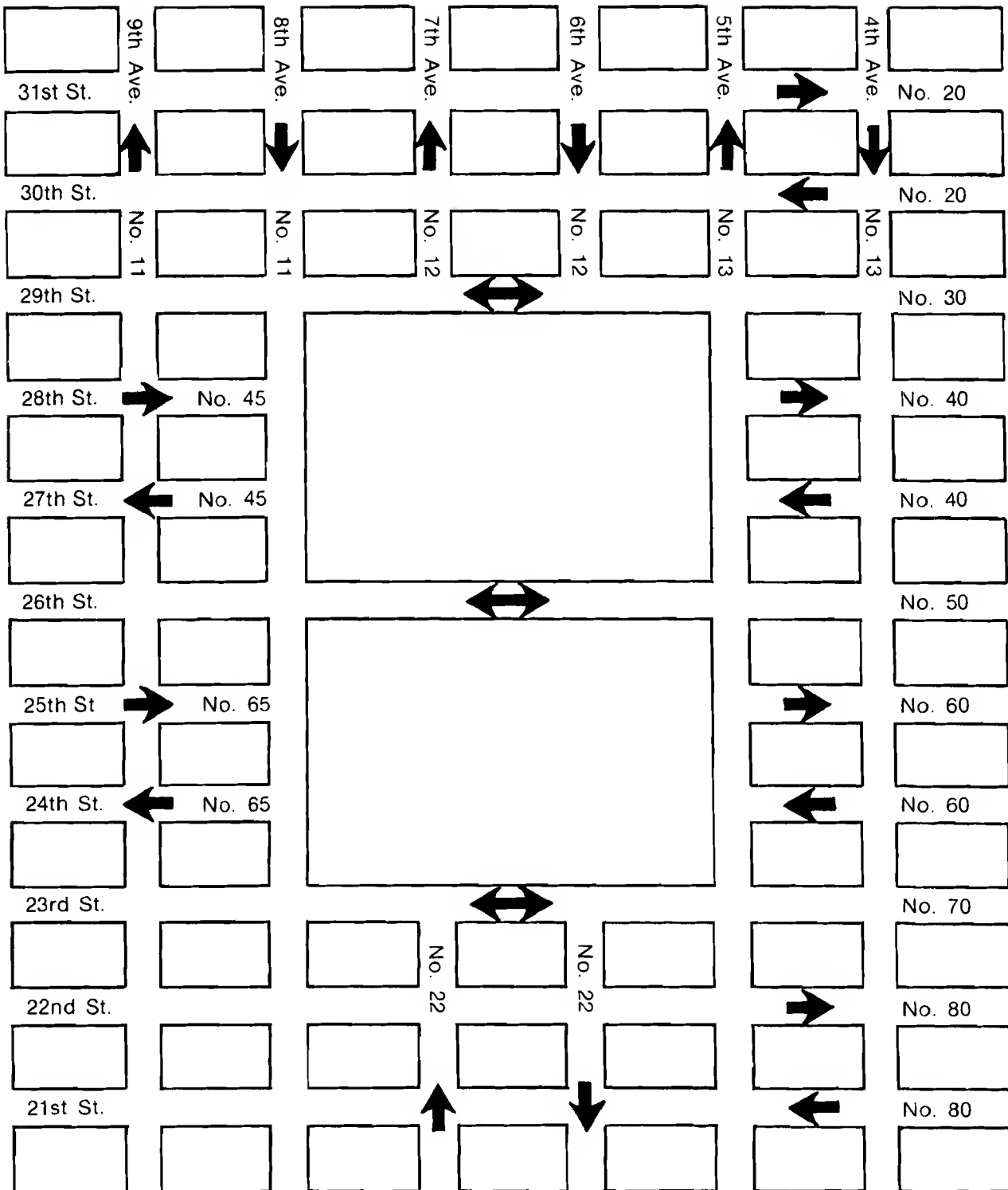
SAMPLE WORK SHEET:











## UNIT 3 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will hear expressions useful for traveling by taxi.

The first of two short conversations starts as Mr. Mǎ is passing the house of his neighbor Mrs. Jiǎng in Taipei. She is coming out of her doorway with some suitcases. Mr. Mǎ goes into her yard to talk.

You will hear the conversations three times. Answer the questions below as you listen for the third time.

Here are four words you will need:

fēijī	(airplane)
sòng	(to see someone off, to escort someone to a train station, airport, bus depot, or pier)
náchuqu	(to take [something] out)
yào	(to take [a certain amount of time])

#### QUESTIONS

1. How will Mrs. Jiǎng go to the railroad station?  
( ) in Mr. Mǎ's car      ( ) by taxi
2. How many suitcases does Mrs. Jiǎng have?  
( ) one      ( ) two      ( ) three
3. Where are the suitcases put?  
( ) in the front      ( ) in the back--the trunk
4. How does the taxi driver drive?  
( ) slow      ( ) just right      ( ) fast



## EXERCISE 2

This exercise will give you practice in describing how an action is done (manner).

Mr. Jiāng and Miss Zhào work in the same company in Taipei. Listen to their conversation two times. Then, as you listen again, translate the sentences orally during the pauses provided on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

These expressions are in the conversation:

Lǎo (name)	(Old [name] [familiar nickname for an older person, used among close friends])
qǐng	(to invite)
chī fàn	(to have a meal)
nà	(well, then)
yìqǐ	(together)
mótuōchē	(motorcycle)

## EXERCISE 3

This exercise will give you more practice with questions and answers used when traveling by taxi. In the first conversation, Miss Táng is talking to her colleague Mr. Lǐ, and in the second, to a taxi driver.

Listen to the conversations two times. Then, as you listen again, translate each sentence orally during the pause provided on tape. Compare your translation with the suggested translation given by the speaker.

Here are four expressions used in the conversations:

yìhuǐr	(in a little while [pronounced <u>yìhuǐr</u> ])
jiē	(to meet [someone])
yào duōshao shíjiān	(how much time does it take ["need"])
jìnliàng	(to exert all one's effort, to do one's best to)

Lái or qù accompanying a purpose expression may be placed in front of the expression, after it, or in both places.

Wǒ qù mǎi dōngxì.	(I'm going shopping.)
Wǒ mǎi dōngxì qu.	
Wǒ qù mǎi dōngxì qu.	

## UNIT 3 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will have a chance to describe the way in which some activities are done.

Display I contains three charts. Each chart gives information about how Lǎo Sòng, Xiǎo Zhāng, and Lǎo Mǎ do a certain activity. For instance, the first chart gives information on how they drive, showing how long it takes each person to drive to a particular destination. Using this data, you will decide whether they drive fast, slow, or neither fast nor slow, and answer questions about this. Use the other two charts to answer questions about studying and reading.

#### Example

TAPE: Lǎo Sòng kāi chē kāide kuài bu kuai?

YOU: Lǎo Sòng kāi chē kāide bú kuài yě bú màn.

TAPE: Xiǎo Zhāng ne?

YOU: Xiǎo Zhāng kāi chē kāide tài kuài.

TAPE: Lǎo Mǎ ne?

YOU: Lǎo Mǎ kāi chē kāide tài màn.

NOTE: The names of the three people in this exercise are nicknames, formed by placing the work lǎo, "old," or xiǎo, "small/young," before surnames.

# **DISPLAY I**

## DRIVING

FROM WORK TO BÀI KAILAN'S  
PLACE:

FROM WORK TO THE RESTAURANT:

Lão Sòng	25 minutes	7 minutes
Xiǎo Zhāng	8 minutes	15 minutes
Lǎo Mǎ	45 minutes	35 minutes

## STUDYING

	ENGLISH	JAPANESE
Lǎo Sòng	A	D
Xiǎo Zhāng	F	F
Lǎo Mǎo	D	A

## READING

	BOOKS	NEWSPAPERS
Lǎo Sòng	5 hours	15 minutes
Xiǎo Zhāng	10 hours	40 minutes
Lǎo Mǎ	2 days	2 hours

## EXERCISE 2

Display II shows how often four people do certain activities, such as studying English and going to visit friends. Use this information to answer the questions on tape.

### Example

TAPE: Gāo Bǐngyǐng měitiān niàn Yǐngwén ma?

YOU: Bù, tā měige Xīngqīyī niàn Yǐngwén.

TAPE: Táng Shàowén ne?

YOU: Tā měige Xīngqīsān niàn Yǐngwén.

TAPE: Bái Huìrán ne?

YOU: Tā měitiān dōu niàn Yǐngwén.

TAPE: Jiāng Shìyǐng ne?

YOU: Tā měige Xīngqīwǔ niàn Yǐngwén.

TAPE: Shéi niàn Yǐngwén, niànde zuì duō?

YOU: Bái Huìrán niàn Yǐngwén, niànde zuì duō.

## DISPLAY II

	STUDY ENGLISH	READ ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS	GO TO THE BANK	GO TO THE MOVIES	VISIT FRIENDS
Gāo Bǐngyǐng	Mondays	Saturdays	Mondays	daily	Sundays
Táng Shàowén	Wednesdays	daily	Saturdays	Fridays	Saturdays
Bái Huìrán	daily	Sundays	Tuesdays	Sundays	daily
Jiāng Shìyǐng	Fridays	Fridays	daily	Saturdays	Fridays

## EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you will talk about your trips in Taiwan--the ones you have already taken and the ones you are planning to take. Display III shows where, how, when, and for how long you went or are going on these trips. Use this information to answer the questions on tape. Repeat the confirmations.

Example

TAPE: Nǐ xiàge xīngqī dào nǎlǐ qù?

YOU: Wǒ dào Dànshuǐ Dàxué qù.

TAPE: Nǐ zěnmē qù?

YOU: Wǒ zuò Gōnglùjú qù.

TAPE: Nǐ zài nǎlǐ zhù duō jiǔ?

YOU: Zhù yìtiān. Jiùhào huílai.

Notice that when answering the last question you give not only the length of your stay but also the return date. It is common to leave off the name of the month when talking about a date in the current month.

For this exercise you will need the words

huílai

(to come back)

Gōnglùjú

(Bureau of Highways [Taiwan])

## DISPLAY III

YOUR TRAVELS AROUND TAIWAN

TIME	DESTINATION	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	LENGTH OF STAY AND RETURN DATE
last month May 19	Tainan	train	5 days May 24
last week June 22	Jilong	bus	2 days June 24
this afternoon July 1	your older sister's place	taxi	one night tomorrow
next week July 8	Danshui University	bus	one day July 9
next month August 3	Gaoxiong	train	one week August 10

## EXERCISE 4

You will act as an interpreter in this conversation between Miss Smith and a fellow employee, who work for an international firm in Taipei.

First, you will hear the conversation in Chinese without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if Miss Smith cannot speak Chinese and the other employee cannot speak English. Each speaker's lines will be followed by a pause on tape. You will translate during these pauses.

### Example

CHINESE: Lǎo Wáng shuō nǐ jīntiān xiàwǔ yào qù huǒchēzhàn jiē rén.  
Nǐ qù jiē shéi?

YOU: Wáng said that you are going to the railroad station to meet someone this afternoon. Who are you going to meet?

SMITH: I am going to meet my younger sister. She is coming here from Taizhong.

YOU: Wǒ qù jiē wǒ mèimei. Tā cóng Táizhōng lái.

Notice in the first sentence above that yào indicates a future action. Yào may be translated here as "will," "going to." (See Unit 6.)

For this exercise you will need the word jiē, "to meet."

## UNIT 3 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Get Me to the Train on Time

Situation: It is noon. A traveler is leaving his hotel in Taipei to go to the train station by taxi. He wants to arrive at the station exactly in time for his train. He does not want to arrive early or late. Instead of telling the taxi driver the train departure time, from time to time the traveler has the driver speed up, maintain speed, slow down, or stop for awhile.

Goal: To arrive at the station exactly on time (at the time given on the time card).

Number of Players: Pairs of students.

Materials: A work sheet for each pair of players. (See Sample Work Sheets, on the following pages.) Each square on the road between the hotel and the train station represents a distance of 1 kilometer. Each circle on the timer represents 5 minutes. (A more elaborate version of the work sheet is also provided.)

Two markers (such as pennies) are also needed: one (the taxi) to move along the road and one to keep track of how much time has elapsed on the timer.

In addition, there are cards which tell the traveler at what time he should arrive at the station. (See Cards--Get Me to the Train on Time, on the following pages.) Three of the time cards are for use only with the simple version of the game, and three for use only with the elaborate version. The other four time cards are for both versions.

Procedure: The "traveler" takes a card from the shuffled deck of time cards.

The "driver" places his marker (representing the taxi) in the square in front of the hotel. He then moves the marker forward to represent the distance covered during the first 5 minutes. (Since each square represents 1 kilometer and each move represents 5 minutes, a move of one square represents a speed of 12 kilometers per hour. A move of six squares, which represents a speed of 72 kilometers per hour, should be the maximum for this city driving.)

For each move after this, the "traveler" advances his marker one circle on the timer and gives the "driver" instructions to adjust his speed so that they will arrive at the station on time (you will always be starting at noon). The "driver" responds to the instructions by advancing his marker as many squares as he thinks the "traveler" wants to cover in one move.

Example: You are Speaker 1, the "traveler." You have drawn a time card: 12:30 (Follow your partner's moves and your own on a work sheet.)

S1: Ài, jìchéngchē!

S2: Nǐ dào nǎlǐ?

S1: Dào huǒchēzhàn.

S2: (moving to square 4 for his first 5-minute move--a reasonable speed of 48 kph) Wǒ kāi zhème kuài xíng bu xíng?

S1: (moving to the 5-minutes circle and computing that their average speed should be more like two squares per 5-minute move) Bù xíng. Nǐ kāide tài kuài le.

S2: Hǎo. Wǒ màn yidiǎn kāi. (moving to square 7 as a guess at how much slower they should go)

S1: (moving to the 10-minutes circle) Nǐ hái shì ("still") kāide tài kuài. Bié kāi zhème kuài.

S2: Hǎo. Wǒ màn yidiǎn kāi. (moving to square 9)

S1: (moving to the 15-minutes circle) Xiànzài hǎo le. Nǐ kāide bú kuài yě bú màn.

S2: Hǎo. Wǒ jiù zhème kāi. (moving to square 11)

S1: (moving to the 20-minutes circle and realizing that there are two 5-minute moves left but only one square) Qǐng nǐ zài zhèlǐ tǐng yíxià.

S2: Hǎo. Wǒ tǐng zài zhèlǐ. (not moving)

S1: (moving to the 25-minutes circle) Hǎo le. Xiànzài zǒu ba!

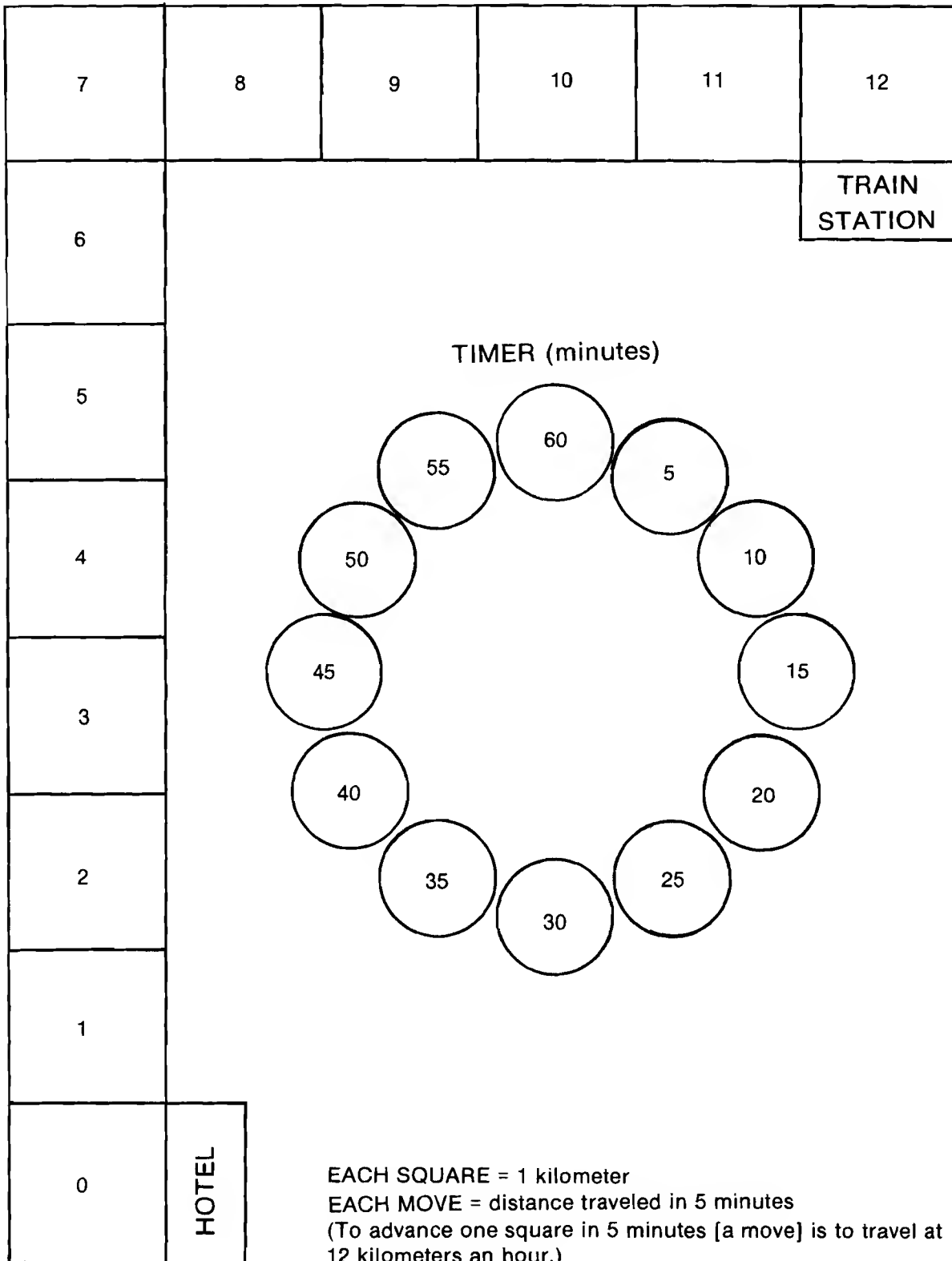
S2: (moving to square 12) Dào le.

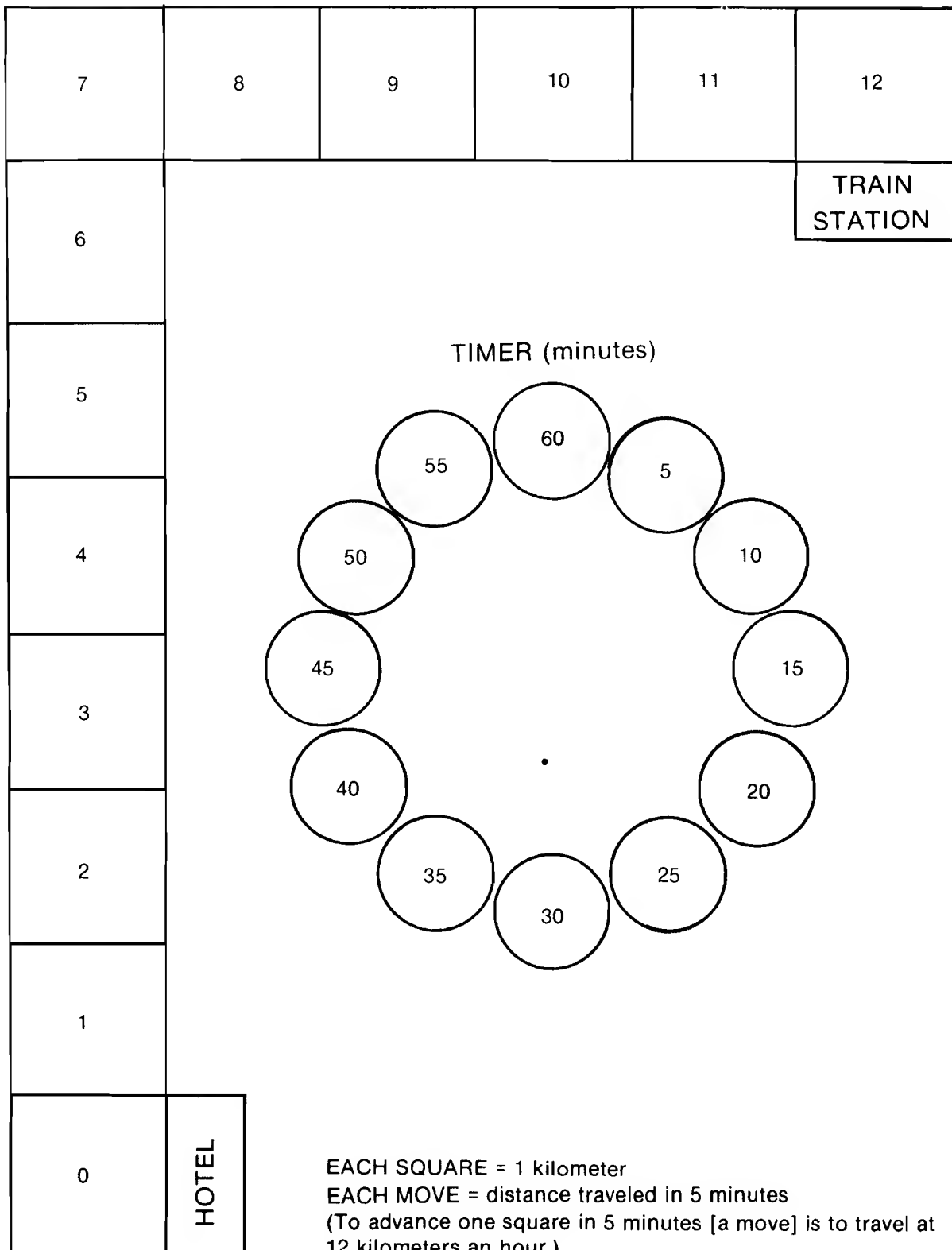
S1: (moving to the 30-minutes circle) Zhèng hǎo. ("Right on time.")

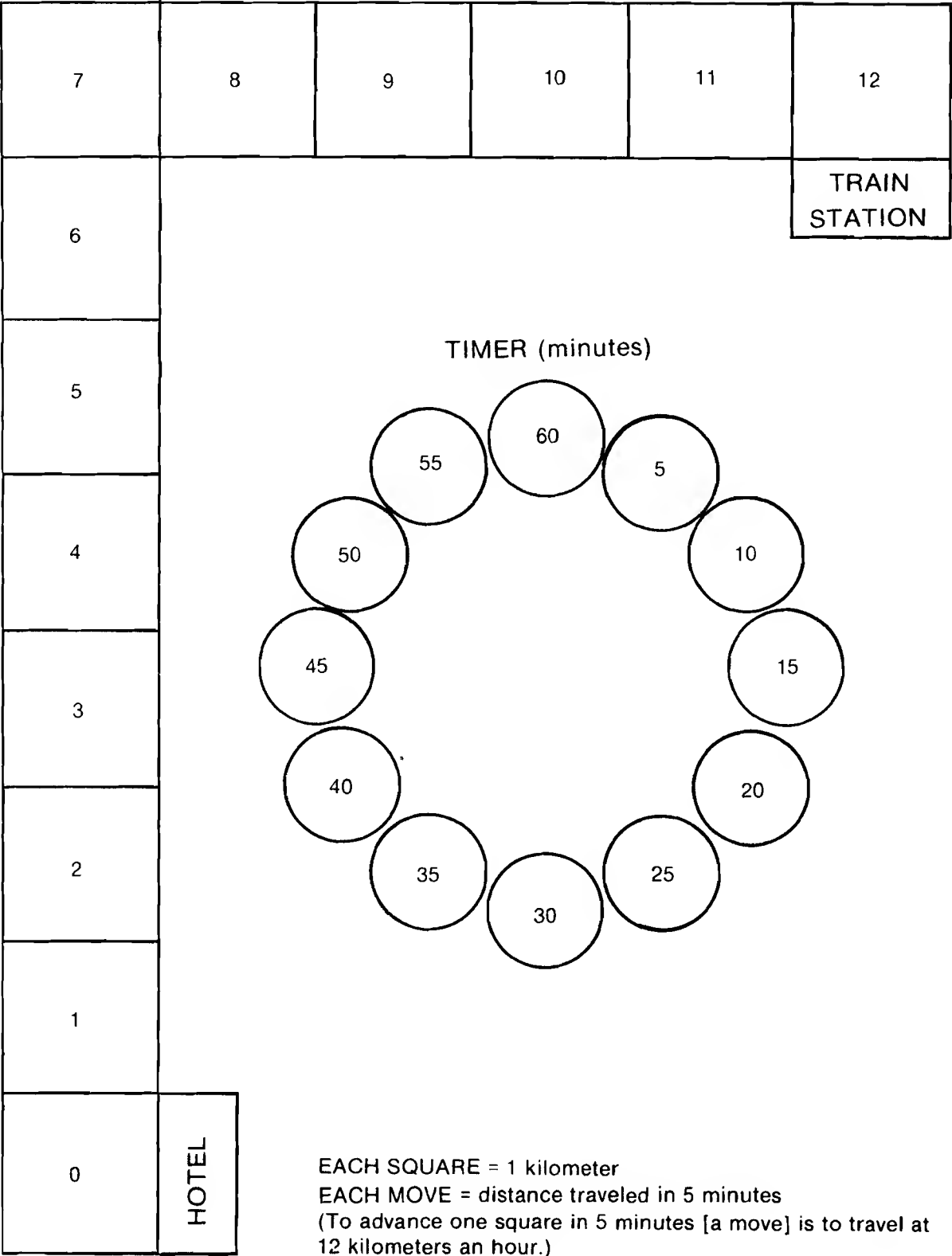
Practice Points: Manner adverbs and imperatives.



SAMPLE WORK SHEET:  
(Simple Version)





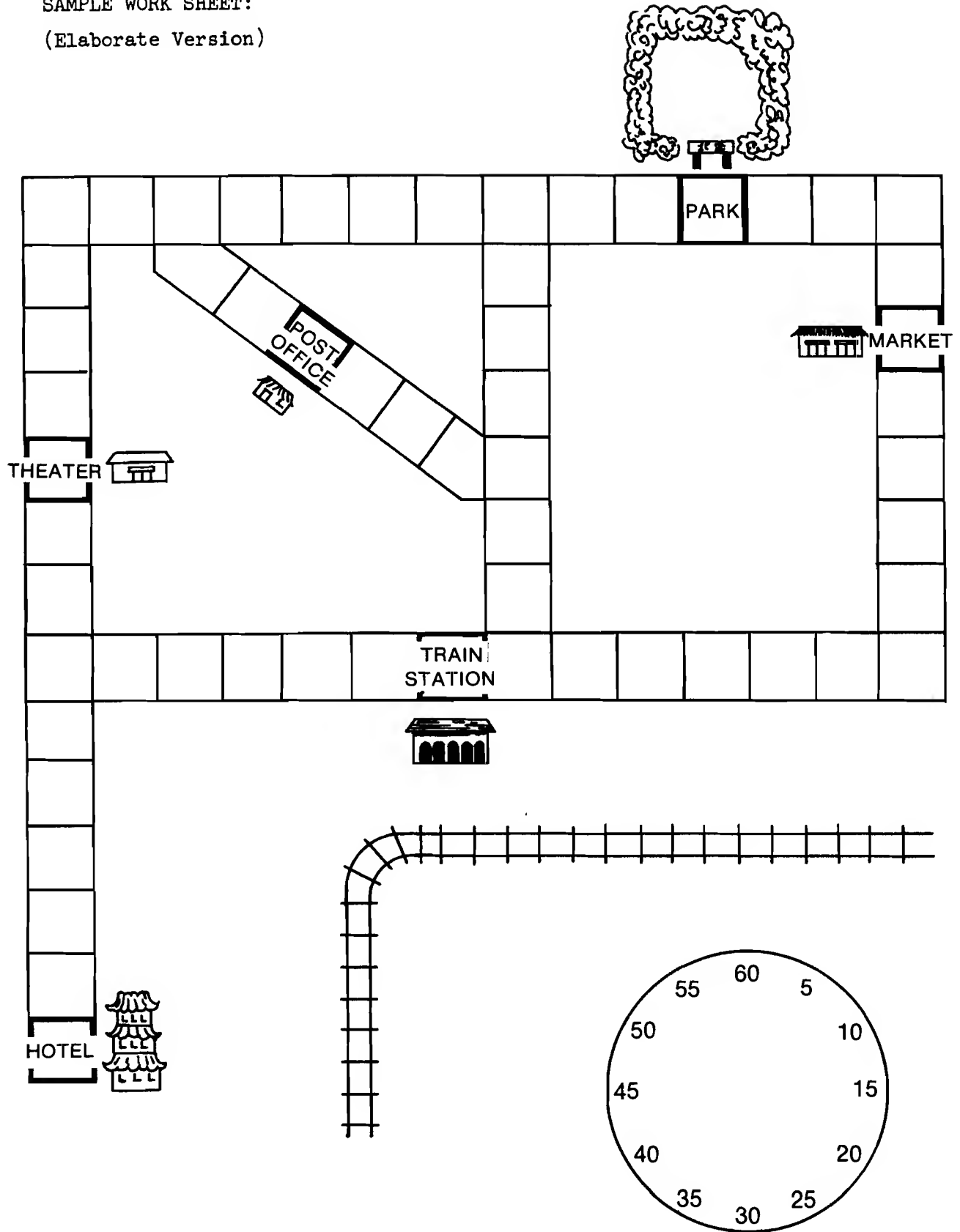


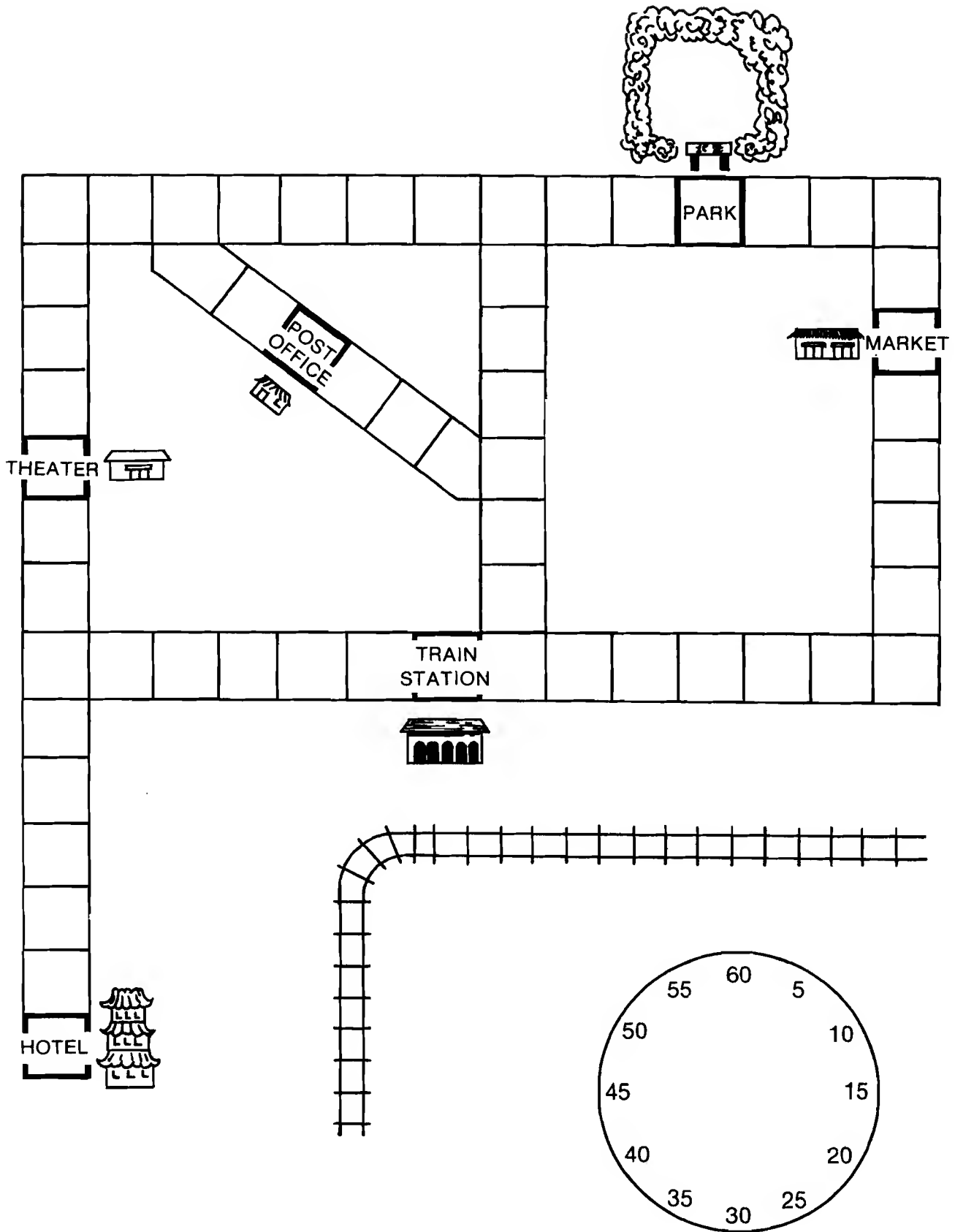
CARDS--Get Me to the Train on Time

12:15  (simple version only)	12:20  (simple version only)	12:25  (simple version only)	
12:30	12:35	12:40	12:45
12:50  (elaborate version only)	12:55  (elaborate version only)	1:00  (elaborate version only)	

12:15  (simple version only)	12:20  (simple version only)	12:25  (simple version only)	
12:30	12:35	12:40	12:45
12:50  (elaborate version only)	12:55  (elaborate version only)	1:00  (elaborate version only)	

SAMPLE WORK SHEET:  
(Elaborate Version)





## UNIT 4 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

This exercise will give you practice in talking about different means of transportation. In this conversation Mr. Lǐ, a Chinese person residing outside China, is talking to Miss Hú, an acquaintance, in Taipei.

Listen to the conversation twice. Then answer the questions below as you listen for the third time.

These five expressions are in the conversation:

Tàilǔgé	(Taroko Gorge [a recreation spot in Taiwan])
shān	(hill, mountain)
shuǐ	(rivers, lakes [literally, "water"])
huí	(to return, to go back)
guò liǎngge yuè	(after two months have passed)

The sentence Yǒu yíge xīngqī méi kànjian nǐ means "I haven't seen you for a week."

You will notice in the sentence Wǒ qù kàn yíge péngyǒu qu le, "I went to see a friend," that qù appears both before and after the purpose expression. Lái or qù may precede a purpose expression, follow it, or be in both places. When the sentence ends in le, the second lái or qù is required. (A final lái or qù is toneless.)

Wǒ qù kàn yíge nǚpéngyǒu.  
 Wǒ kàn yíge nǚpéngyǒu qu. (I'm going to see a girl friend.)  
 Wǒ qù kàn yíge nǚpéngyǒu qu.  
 Wǒ kàn yíge nǚpéngyǒu qu le.  
 Wǒ qù kàn yíge nǚpéngyǒu qu le. (I went to see a girl friend.)

### QUESTIONS

- Where does Miss Hú's friend live? \_\_\_\_\_
- How long did she and her friend stay there? \_\_\_\_\_
- How did they get to Taroko Gorge? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did they have to buy a ticket in advance? ( ) Yes ( ) No
- How long did the two women stay at Taroko Gorge? \_\_\_\_\_
- Where did Miss Hú go immediately after leaving Taroko Gorge?  
 \_\_\_\_\_



## EXERCISE 2

This conversation takes place in Taipei between an American student and a Chinese student.

Listen to the conversation two times. Then, as you listen again, translate each sentence orally during the pause provided on tape. Compare your translation with the suggested translation given by the speaker.

Here are two expressions you will need for this exercise:

hǎowán	(to be fun, to be interesting [literally, "good for enjoying yourselves"])
hǎojíle	(wonderful, great)

## EXERCISE 3

This exercise consists of a conversation between a Chinese student and an American student who has just arrived in Taichung.

Listen to the conversation two times. Then, as you listen again, translate each sentence orally during the pause provided on tape. Compare your translation with the suggested translation given by the speaker.

Here are seven expressions you will need for this exercise:

Rìyuètán	(Sun-Moon Lake [a recreation spot near Taichung])
zhōngtóu	(hour)
hǎowán	(fun, interesting)
hú	(lake)
huá chuán	(to row a boat)
yóuyǒng	(to swim)
sàn bù	(to take a walk)

## UNIT 4 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

This exercise will give you practice in obtaining information needed for travel in Taiwan. You need to know two things before making travel arrangements: what types of transportation are available and whether or not you need to buy tickets in advance.

Display I is a chart set up to help cue you for the questions you will need to ask and the answers you will need to give. Column 1 shows your destination for each trip. To fill in column 2, you will need to ask whether it is better to go by train or to go by bus. To fill in column 3, you will ask whether or not you need to buy tickets in advance.

#### Example

TAPE: Nǐ xiǎng dào nǎlǐ qù?

YOU: Wǒ xiǎng dào Yěliǔ qù.

YOU: Nǐ shuō zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne, háishi zuò Gōnglùjǔ qu hǎo ne?

TAPE: Méiyǒu huǒchē dào Yěliǔ qù.

YOU: Zuò Gōnglùjǔ děi xiān mǎi piào ma?

TAPE: Bù bì xiān mǎi piào.

Notice that, although you do not start the conversation, most of it is based on your questions.

### DISPLAY I

DESTINATION	BY BUS OR BY TRAIN?	BUY TICKETS IN ADVANCE?
Yeliu		
Tainan		
Jilong		
Taizhong		
Taoyuan		

## EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will buy train tickets at the advance-purchase window in the Taipei train station. You will have seven conversations with ticket sellers. On each occasion, you need to buy a ticket to a particular destination, keeping in mind that you must be there by a certain time.

Display II provides the information you need. Column 1 shows your destinations. Column 2 shows the days on which you want to leave. Column 3 gives the latest departure times which will allow you to arrive at your destinations on time.

In Taiwan, train travel is very popular. Therefore you may not always be able to take a train which is your first choice. In any case, always try to take the last train which will get you to your destination on time. Always confirm the time and date of the ticket that you finally buy.

Example

YOU: Wǒ yào mǎi yīzhāng hòutiān qù Táizhōngde piào.

TAPE: Nǐ yào zuò jǐdiǎn zhōngde chē?

YOU: Wǒ yào zuò wǎnshang liùdiǎn bàn de chē.

TAPE: Nàbān chēde piào dōu màiwán le. Xiàwǔ sāndiǎn zhōngde xíng bu xíng?

YOU: Xíng. Wǒ mǎi xiàwǔ sāndiǎn zhōngde.

## DISPLAY II

DESTINATION	PREFERRED DEPARTURE DATE	LATEST POSSIBLE DEPARTURE TIME
Taizhong	day after tomorrow	6:30 p.m.
Xinzhu	tomorrow	noon
Tainan	Friday	no deadline
Zhanghua	Monday	Tuesday evening
Gaoxiong	day after tomorrow	morning
Jiayi	Tuesday	afternoon
Jilong	tomorrow	morning

### EXERCISE 3

You will act as an interpreter in this conversation between a British student who has just arrived at Běijīng University and a fellow student.

First, you will hear the conversation without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if the British student cannot speak Chinese and the other student cannot speak English. Each speaker's lines will be followed by a pause, during which you will translate.

#### Example

BRITISH

STUDENT: The weather today is really beautiful. I would like to go out and enjoy myself.

YOU: Jīntiān tiānqi zhēn hǎo. Wǒ xiǎng chūqu wánrwanr.

CHINESE

STUDENT: Nǐ xiǎng qù nǎr a?

YOU: Where do you want to go?

For this exercise you will need the words

tiānqi	(weather)
dòngwuyuán	(zoo)
wánr	(to play, to relax, to enjoy oneself)
chūzū qìchē	(taxi [Běijīng])

## UNIT 4 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Voting

Situation: The setting is Taipei. You and seven others are trying to settle by vote the details of a proposed weekend trip.

Goal: To determine majority opinion on each issue, or the fact that opinion is split evenly (X, Y dōu keyi), by asking the opinions of other players and filling in your work sheet.

Number of Players: Groups of eight students or fewer.

Materials: A work sheet for each player. (See Sample Work Sheets, on the following pages.) On these sheets are listed the issues to be decided and the choices for each issue. Your opinions are indicated by Xs on your work sheet. There are sheets for Player 1 through Player 8.

If a group has fewer than eight players, some or all players should take two or more work sheets and report the votes of spouses or friends as well as their own.

Procedure: Mingle with the other players to exchange information. Make all inquiries in the form of choice questions. Use a variety of choice-question patterns.

Example: You are Speaker 2. In this example you are giving information rather than asking questions.

S1: Nǐ yào dào Xīnzhú qù háishi yào dào Jílóng qù?

S2: Wǒ yào dào Jílóng qù.

S1: Nǐ yào jīntiān qù ne háishi míngtiān qù?

S2: Wǒ yào míngtiān qù.

S1: Nǐ yào qù yītiān háishi liǎngtiān?

S2: Yītiān.

S1: Nǐ shuō dào Jílóng qù zuò Gōnglùjú hǎo ne, háishi zuò huǒchē qù hǎo ne?

S2: Zuò huǒchē zuì fāngbian.

S1: Nǐ yào zhù guǎde háishi piányide fàndiàn?

S2: Wǒ yào zhù piányide.

Practice Points: Choice-question constructions, especially the construction introduced in this unit: Nǐ shuō shí...hǎo (ne), (hǎi) shí...hǎo (ne)?

SAMPLE WORK SHEET:

		PLAYERS								MAJORITY
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DESTINATION										
	Xinzhu									
	Jilong	X								
DEPARTURE										
	today									
	tomorrow	X								
LENGTH OF STAY										
	one day	X								
	two days									
TRANSPORTATION										
	bus	X								
	train									
HOTEL										
	cheap	X								
	expensive									

		PLAYERS								MAJORITY
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DESTINATION										
	Xinzhu	X								
	Jilong									
DEPARTURE										
	today									
	tomorrow	X								
LENGTH OF STAY										
	one day	X								
	two days									
TRANSPORTATION										
	bus									
	train	X								
HOTEL										
	cheap									
	expensive	X								

		PLAYERS								MAJORITY
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DESTINATION	Xinzhu		X							
	Jilong									
DEPARTURE	today		X							
	tomorrow									
LENGTH OF STAY	one day									
	two days		X							
TRANSPORTATION	bus									
	train		X							
HOTEL	cheap		X							
	expensive									



		PLAYERS								MAJORITY
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DESTINATION	Xinzhu									
	Jilong			X						
DEPARTURE	today			X						
	tomorrow									
LENGTH OF STAY	one day									
	two days			X						
TRANSPORTATION	bus									
	train			X						
HOTEL	cheap			X						
	expensive									

		PLAYERS								MAJORITY
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DESTINATION										
	Xinzhu				X					
	Jilong									
DEPARTURE										
	today									
	tomorrow				X					
LENGTH OF STAY										
	one day									
	two days				X					
TRANSPORTATION										
	bus									
	train				X					
HOTEL										
	cheap									
	expensive				X					

		PLAYERS								MAJORITY
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DESTINATION	Xinzhu					X				
	Jilong									
DEPARTURE	today									
	tomorrow					X				
LENGTH OF STAY	one day									
	two days					X				
TRANSPORTATION	bus									
	train					X				
HOTEL	cheap									
	expensive					X				

		PLAYERS								MAJORITY
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DESTINATION	Xinzhu						X			
	Jilong									
DEPARTURE	today									
	tomorrow						X			
LENGTH OF STAY	one day									
	two days						X			
TRANSPORTATION	bus						X			
	train									
HOTEL	cheap									
	expensive						X			

		PLAYERS								MAJORITY
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DESTINATION	Xinzhu							X		
	Jilong									
DEPARTURE	today							X		
	tomorrow									
LENGTH OF STAY	one day									
	two days							X		
TRANSPORTATION	bus									
	train							X		
HOTEL	cheap							X		
	expensive									

		PLAYERS								MAJORITY
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DESTINATION	Xinzhu									
	Jilong								X	
DEPARTURE	today									
	tomorrow								X	
LENGTH OF STAY	one day								X	
	two days									
TRANSPORTATION	bus								X	
	train									
HOTEL	cheap									
	expensive								X	

## UNIT 5 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

You will hear distances and travel times in this conversation between two Chinese cadres in Běijīng. You will hear the conversation three times. Answer the questions below as you listen to it for the third time.

Here are seven expressions you will need for this exercise:

yòu hǎo yòu piányi	(both good and inexpensive)
biéde dìfang	(other places [cf. <u>biérén</u> , "other people"])
juéding	(to decide)
Sūzhōu	[a city near Shànghǎi, well known to tourists and for its light industry; formerly spelled Soochow]
yìshuāng píxié	(a pair of leather shoes)
duōshao hào	(what size [shoe])
hēi	(to be black)

In the sentence Wǒ dào huǒchēzhàn qù mǎi piào qu le, the purpose marker qù both follows and precedes the verb.

#### QUESTIONS

- Where did the woman go this morning? \_\_\_\_\_
- Why is she going to Shànghǎi? \_\_\_\_\_
- How long does the woman plan to stay in Shànghǎi? \_\_\_\_\_
- Shànghǎi is how many kilometers from Běijīng? \_\_\_\_\_
- How many hours does it take by train? \_\_\_\_\_
- When will the woman decide whether or not she will go to Sūzhōu?  
 ( ) before she goes to Shànghǎi  
 ( ) after she arrives in Shànghǎi

## EXERCISE 2

This exercise will give you more practice with questions and answers used to arrange a train trip. The conversation takes place in Běijīng between a Japanese businessman and his Chinese guide.

You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions below.

Here are four words you will hear in the conversation:

Shěnyáng	[a major industrial city in northeast China]
gōnchǎng	(factory)
cānguān	(to visit as an observer)
hǎojíe	(great, extremely good)

### QUESTIONS

1. When is the Japanese businessman going to Shěnyáng? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Has he been there before? ( ) Yes ( ) No
3. How long does the guide suggest that the businessman stay there?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How many trains go to Shěnyáng each day? \_\_\_\_\_
5. At what time of day does he want to leave? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What time does the express leave? \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 3

In this conversation, a visiting Canadian is in Shànghǎi.

Listen to the conversation twice. As you listen to it for the third time, translate into English during each pause on tape. Compare your version with the suggested translation given by the speaker.

Here are two words you will need for this exercise:

Hángzhōu	[a city in Zhèjiāng Province, famous for its scenery; formerly spelled Hangchow]
yàoshi	(if)



## UNIT 5 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will take part in six short conversations, discussing your tentative plans for an upcoming trip.

Display I shows where and when you are planning to go, whether you have been there before, and how long you are planning to stay. Use this information to answer the questions on tape. Here is an example:

YOU: Wǒ xiǎng dào Xiān qù kànkàn.

TAPE: Nǐ jìhua něitiān qù?

YOU: Wǒ xiǎng Xīngqīwǔ huòshì Xīngqīliù qù.

TAPE: Nǐ yǐqián qùguo Xiān meiyǒu?

YOU: Wǒ yǐqián méi qùguo.

TAPE: Nǐ jìhua zài nàr zhù jǐtiān?

YOU: Wǒ xiǎng, zhù sāntiān jiù gòu le.

### DISPLAY I

DESTINATION	DATE OF TRIP	PREVIOUSLY VISITED	LENGTH OF STAY
Xiān	Friday or Saturday	no	3 days
Shànghǎi	next Saturday	yes--twice	5 days
Nánjīng	Tuesday or Wednesday	yes--once	2 days
Sūzhōu	next Sunday	no	3 days
Hángzhōu	Friday or Saturday	no	3 days
Guǎngzhōu	next Wednesday or Thursday	yes--once	4 days

## EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will ask for information about trips.

Display II is a map of China with routes marked between certain cities. You will ask three questions about each route: what the distance is, how long the trip takes by train, and how long the trip takes by plane. Ask about the routes in the order that they are numbered. Record the answers you are given; then check to see if you understood by comparing your answers to the information given in Display III.

Here is an example from the tape:

YOU: Běijīng lí Shànghǎi yǒu duō yuǎn?

TAPE: Yǒu yìqiānsìbǎiqīshíduō gōnglǐ.

YOU: Zuò huǒchē yào duōshao shíhou?

TAPE: Yào zǒu èrshísānge xiǎoshí.

YOU: Zuò fēijī yào duōshao shíhou?

TAPE: Yào fēi sānge xiǎoshí.

For this exercise you will need the words

fēijī (airplane)

fēi (to fly)

## EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you will be asked to give the information which you collected in Exercise 2. Use Display III to answer the questions on tape.

### Example

TAPE: Běijīng lí Shànghǎi yǒu duō yuǎn?

YOU: Yǒu yìqiānsìbǎiqīshíduō gōnglǐ.

TAPE: Zuò huǒchē yào duōshao shíhou?

YOU: Yào zǒu èrshísānge xiǎoshí.

TAPE: Zuò fēijī yào duōshao shíhou?

YOU: Yào fēi sānge xiǎoshí.

Notice that some distances and times in the display are rounded off, using "plus," as in "1,470+ kilometers." This calls for an answer containing the adjectival verb -duō, as shown in the example.

For this exercise you will need the words

fēijī	(airplane)
fēi	(to fly)

#### EXERCISE 4

This exercise is a conversation between a Canadian who lives in Běijīng and her Chinese acquaintance. You will act as an interpreter.

First, you will hear the conversation in Chinese without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if the Canadian cannot speak Chinese and her acquaintance cannot speak English. Each sentence will be followed by a pause, during which you will translate.

##### Example

CANADIAN: Last year when I went to Shānghǎi for the first time, I didn't have time to go out and enjoy myself.

YOU: Qùnián wǒ dìyí cì qù Shānghǎi de shíhòu wǒ méiyǒu shíjiān chūqu wǎnr.

CANADIAN: Now I would like to go again.

YOU: Xiànzài wǒ xiǎng zài qù yí cì.

CHINESE: Nǐ jìhua shénme shíhòu qù?

YOU: When do you plan to go?

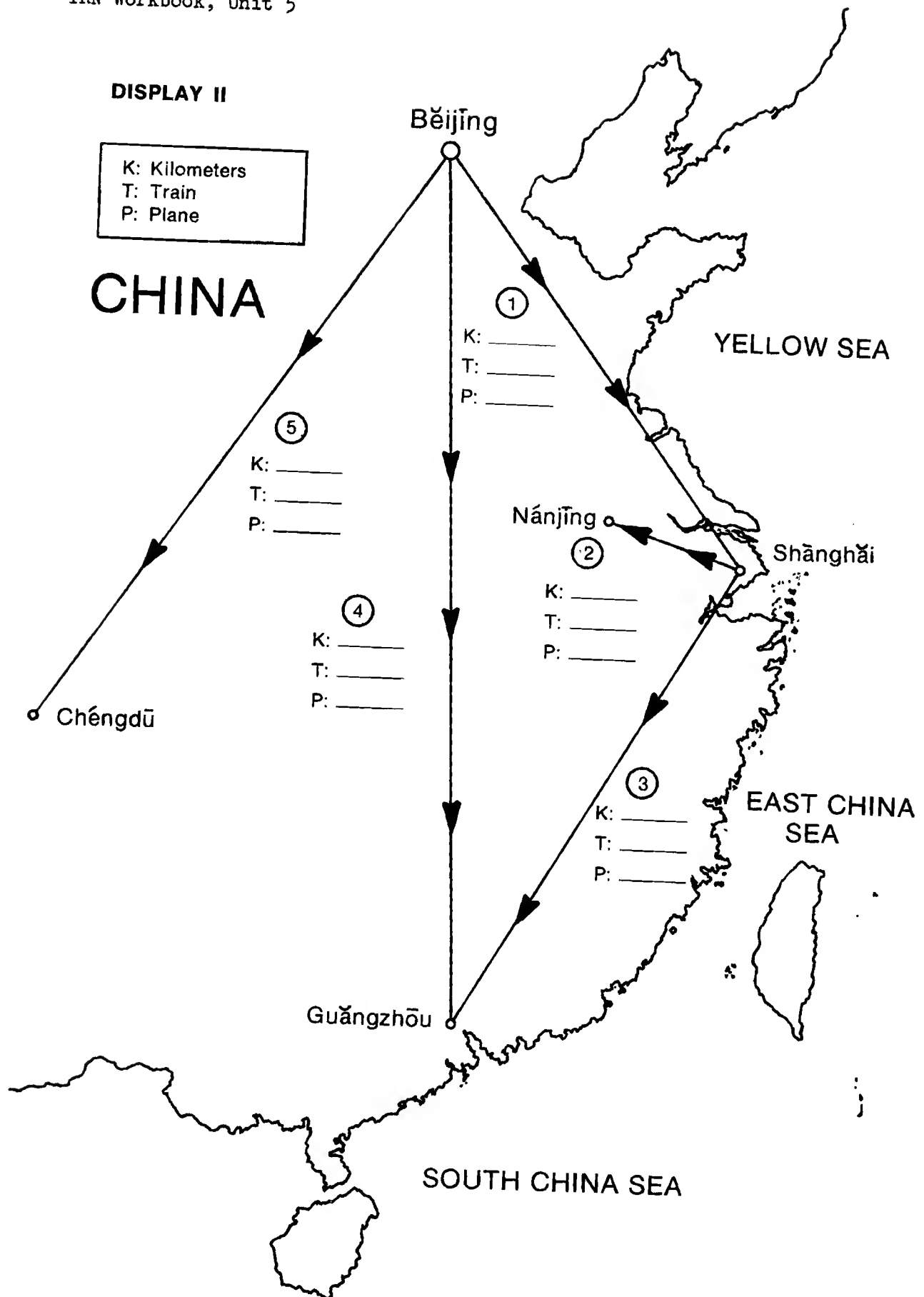
For this exercise you will need

fēijī	(airplane)
zài qù yí cì	(go again [literally, "go one more time"])

DISPLAY II

K: Kilometers  
T: Train  
P: Plane

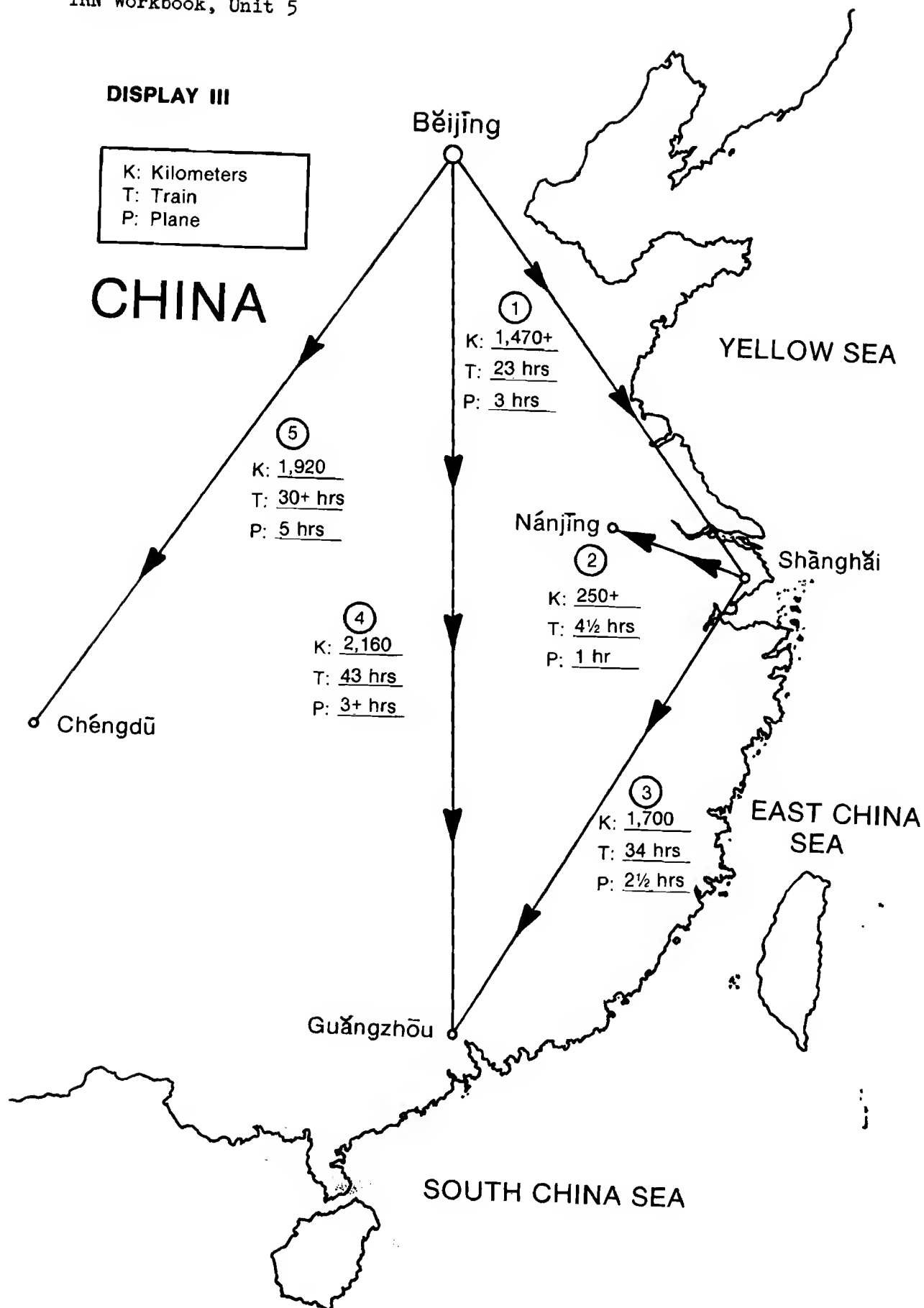
CHINA



DISPLAY III

K: Kilometers  
T: Train  
P: Plane

CHINA



## UNIT 5 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Handicap Race

Situation: Four people are leaving one city in Taiwan to go home to four other cities in Taiwan. Each person is trying to arrange the quickest trip home, by train or by bus.

A friend of theirs is trying to find out (from a travel agent) when each person will reach home and which person will arrive first. The friend also wants to find out the distance each person will travel. He has a map of Taiwan train and bus routes and the following information about the four travelers: names, common starting point, destinations, and preferred departure times (for either train or bus).

The travel agent's map includes distances (in kilometers) between adjacent cities and necessary traveling times by train and by bus for the distances. He will read off distances or travel times from his map, but he will not calculate total distances or total travel times.

(NOTE FOR THE "FRIEND": To simplify the game, waiting time at stop-overs and time needed to go from train stations to bus stations, or vice versa, is not to be included in the total traveling time.)

Goal: To figure out the fastest route for each traveler, the final arrival time for each traveler, and the traveler who will reach home first. Also, to work out the distance each person will travel.

Number of Players: Pairs of students.

Materials: A work sheet for each "friend" and a fact sheet for each "travel agent." (See Sample Work Sheets and Sample Fact Sheets, on the following pages.)

Procedure: The "friend" should try out various routes for each person--by train, by bus, or by any combination of the two--until the fastest route is found. Then the "friend" records the final arrival time and the distance covered by that route.

He will find it helpful to take notes on his work sheet, writing down the distance from one city to the next on one side of a route and writing down the faster travel time on the other side of the route.

The "travel agent" should be careful to give only distances and times listed on his fact sheet. If he is asked a question requiring the addition of distances or times, he may play dumb by saying Wǒ bù zhīdào or, at most, may volunteer only information listed on his fact sheet.

Example: You are Speaker 1, the "friend." This example covers only initial questions about one possible route (in this case, the only logical one) for one of the people.

- S1: (Wǒ yǒu yíge péngyou xìng Lǐ. Tā xiǎng dào Táizhōng qù. Tā jìhua jīntiān sìdiǎn zhōng qù.) Lǐ Xiānsheng xiān děi dào Xīnzhú. Qǐngwèn Táiběi lí Xīnzhú yǒu duō yuǎn?  
S2: Yǒu liùshí gōnglǐ.  
S1: Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duōshao shíhou?  
S2: Dàgài yào zǒu yíge zhōngtóu.  
S1: Zuò Gōnglǚjú mǎn yìdiǎn ba?  
S2: Duì le, yào zǒu liǎngge duō zhōngtóu.  
(etc.)

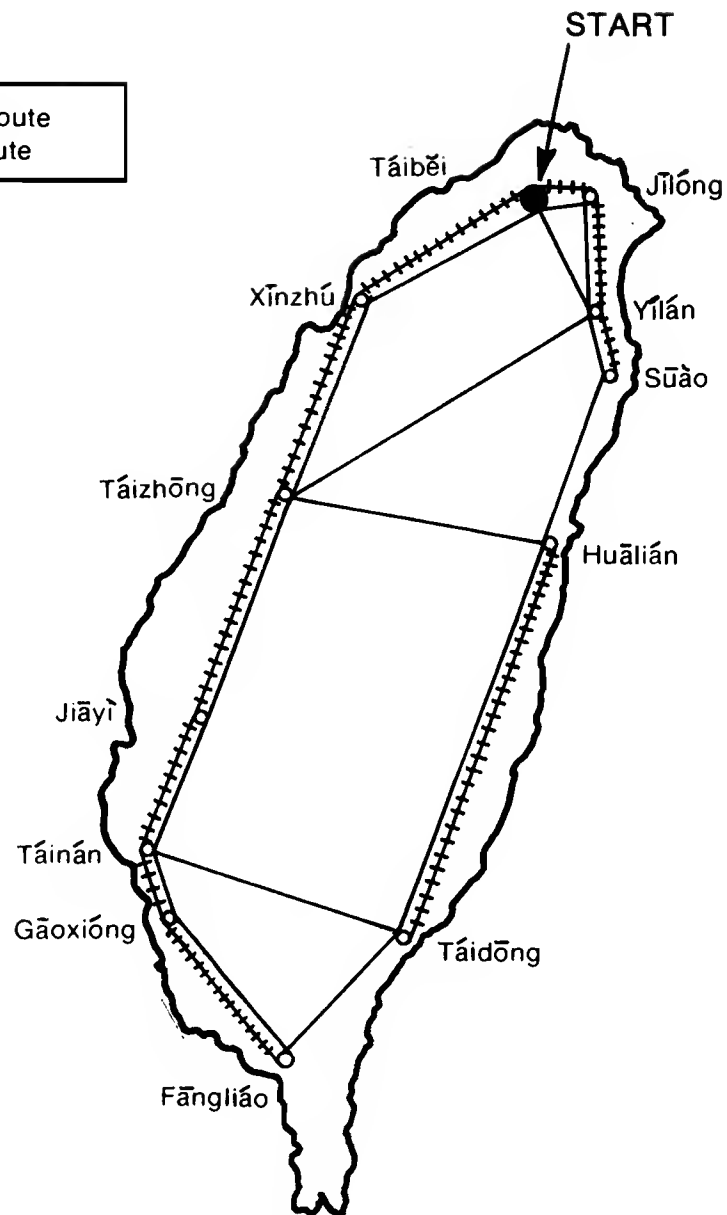
Additional Note: There may not be enough time for the "friend" to check out all possible routes and be sure that he has found the fastest route for each traveler. In that case, all the students in the class can discuss their findings in a concluding class discussion.

Practice Points: Distances and traveling times.

SAMPLE WORK SHEET :

(Friend)

TÁIWĀN



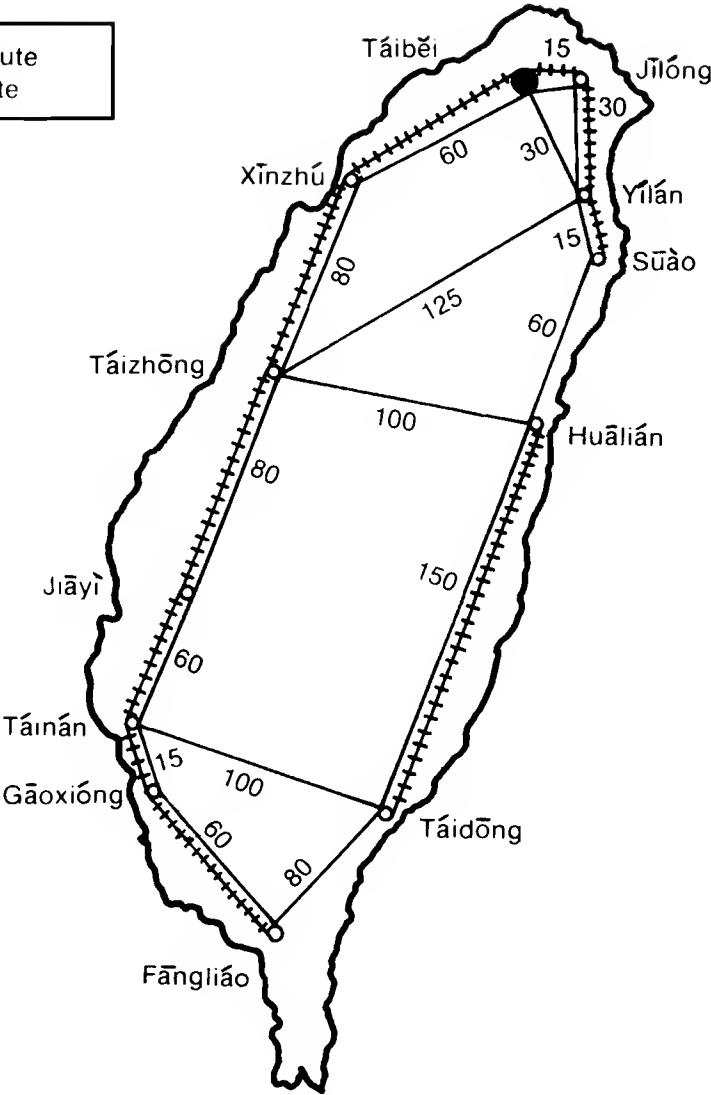
NAME	Wáng	Lǐ	Zhāng	Zhào
DESTINATION	Huālián	Táizhōng	Táinán	Táidōng
DEPARTURE	3 p.m.	4 p.m.	2 p.m.	1 p.m.
ARRIVAL	_____	_____	_____	_____
DISTANCE	_____	_____	_____	_____



SAMPLE FACT SHEET:

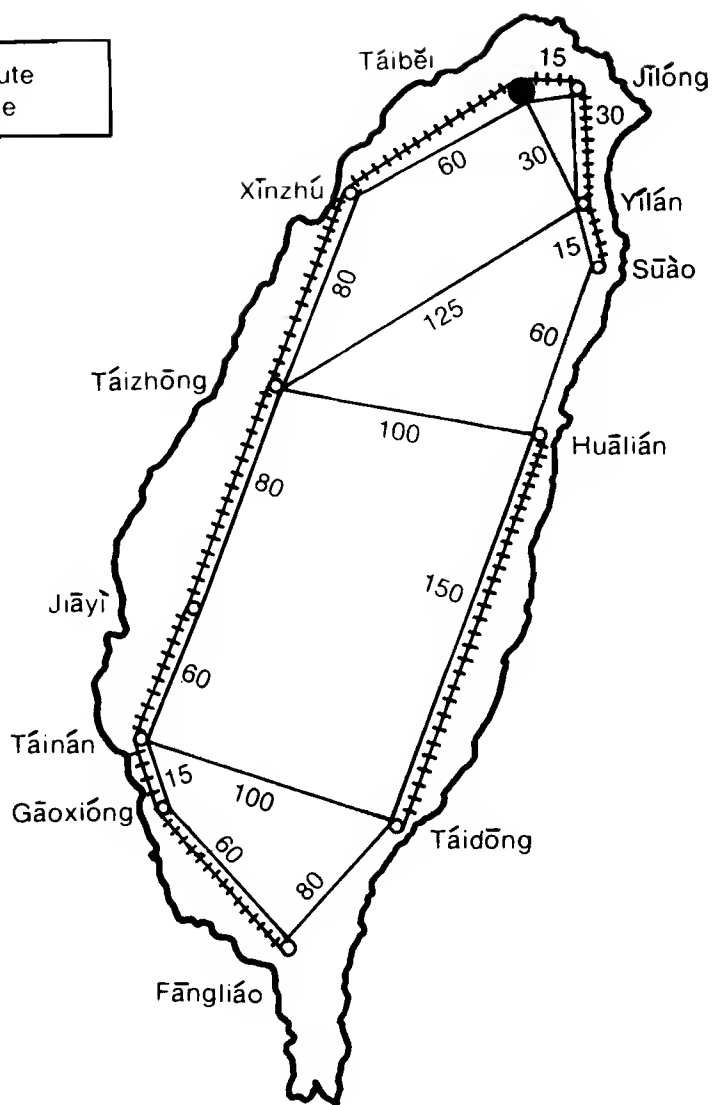
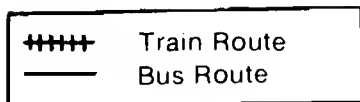
(Travel Agent)

TÁIWĀN



DISTANCE (km)	TRAVELING TIME (hrs:mins)	
	<u>bus</u>	<u>train</u>
15	:30	:30
30	1:00	:45
60	2:15	1:00
80	3:00	1:20
100	3:45	-
125	4:30	-
150	5:15	2:30

# TÁIWĀN



DISTANCE (km)

TRAVELING TIME (hrs:mins)

	<u>bus</u>	<u>train</u>
15	:30	:30
30	1:00	:45
60	2:15	1:00
80	3:00	1:20
100	3:45	—
125	4:30	—
150	5:15	2:30

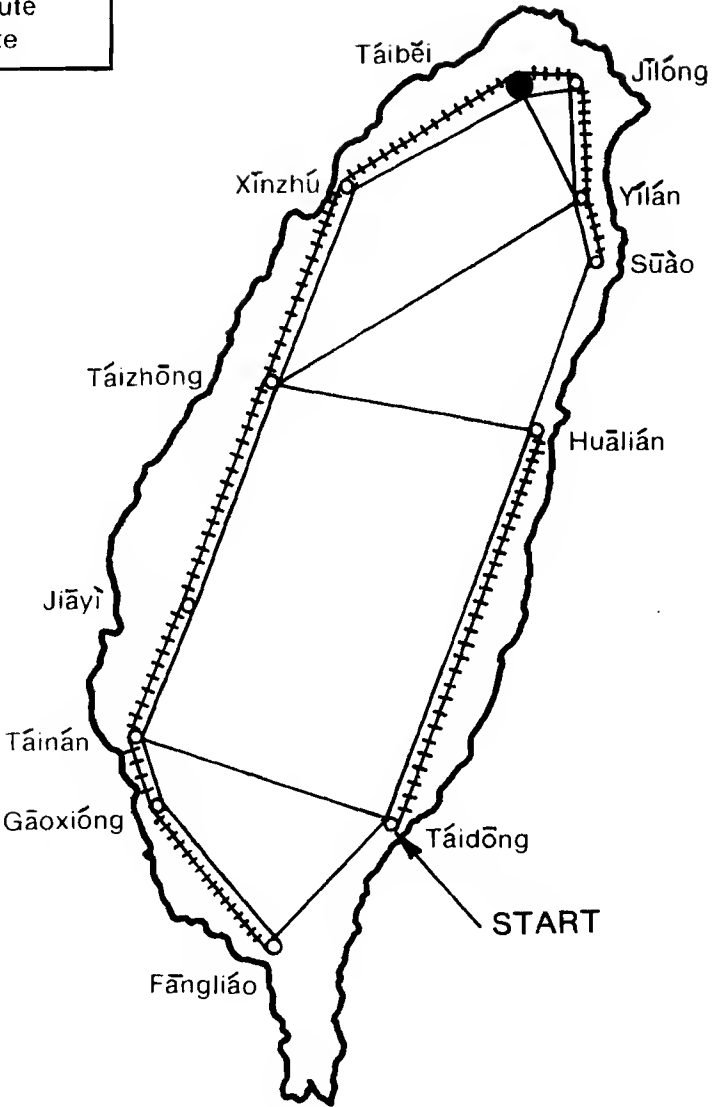
TÁIWĀN

++++

Train Route

—

Bus Route



NAME	Wú	Zhōu	Huáng	Xú
DESTINATION	Gāoxióng	Xīnzhú	Jǐlóng	Jiāyì
DEPARTURE	11 a.m.	8 a.m.	10 a.m.	11 a.m.
ARRIVAL	_____	_____	_____	_____
DISTANCE	_____	_____	_____	_____

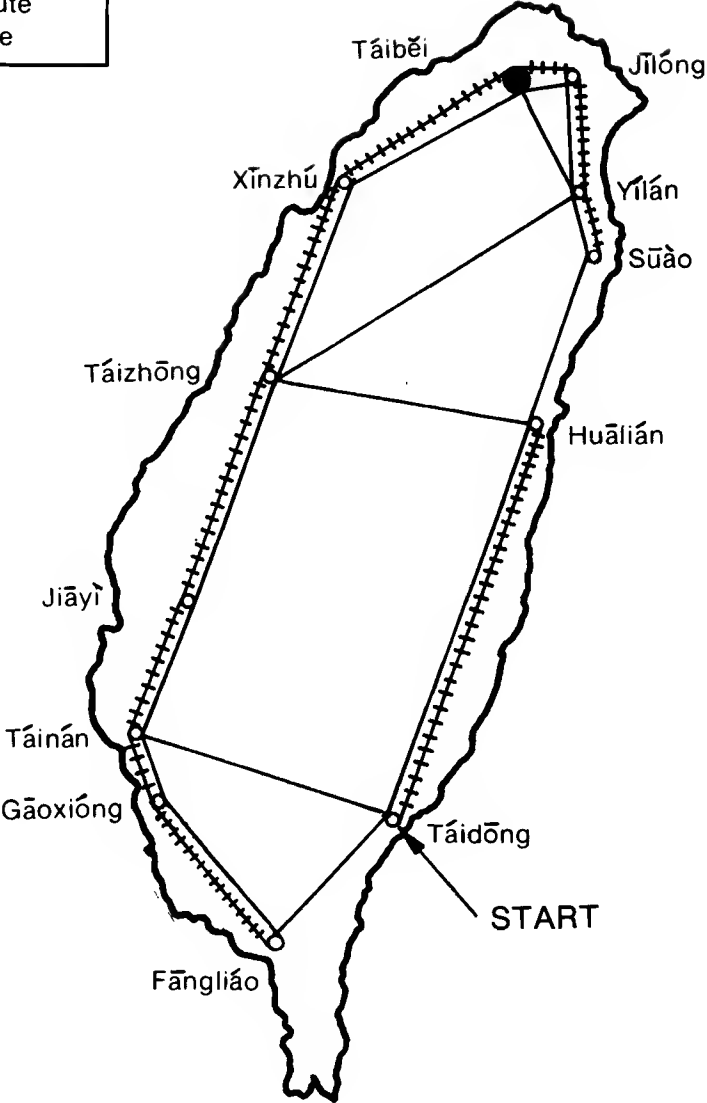
TÁIWĀN

++++

Train Route

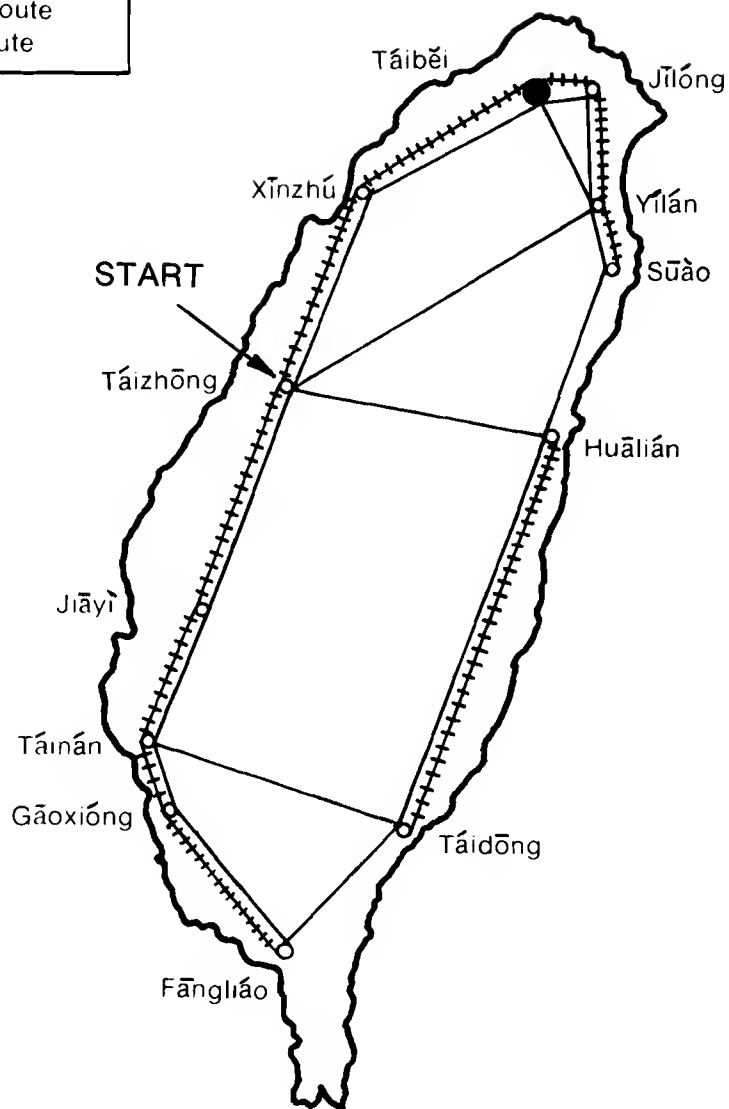
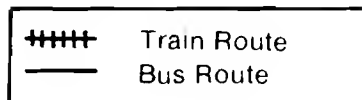
—

Bus Route



NAME	Wú	Zhōu	Huáng	Xú
DESTINATION	Gāoxióng	Xīnzhú	Jīlóng	Jiāyì
DEPARTURE	11 a.m.	8 a.m.	10 a.m.	11 a.m.
ARRIVAL	_____	_____	_____	_____
DISTANCE	_____	_____	_____	_____

# TÁIWĀN



NAME	Liú	Chén	Gāo	Yāng
DESTINATION	Yílán	Sūào	Táidōng	Gāoxióng
DEPARTURE	6 p.m.	6 p.m.	3 p.m.	6 p.m.
ARRIVAL	_____	_____	_____	_____
DISTANCE	_____	_____	_____	_____

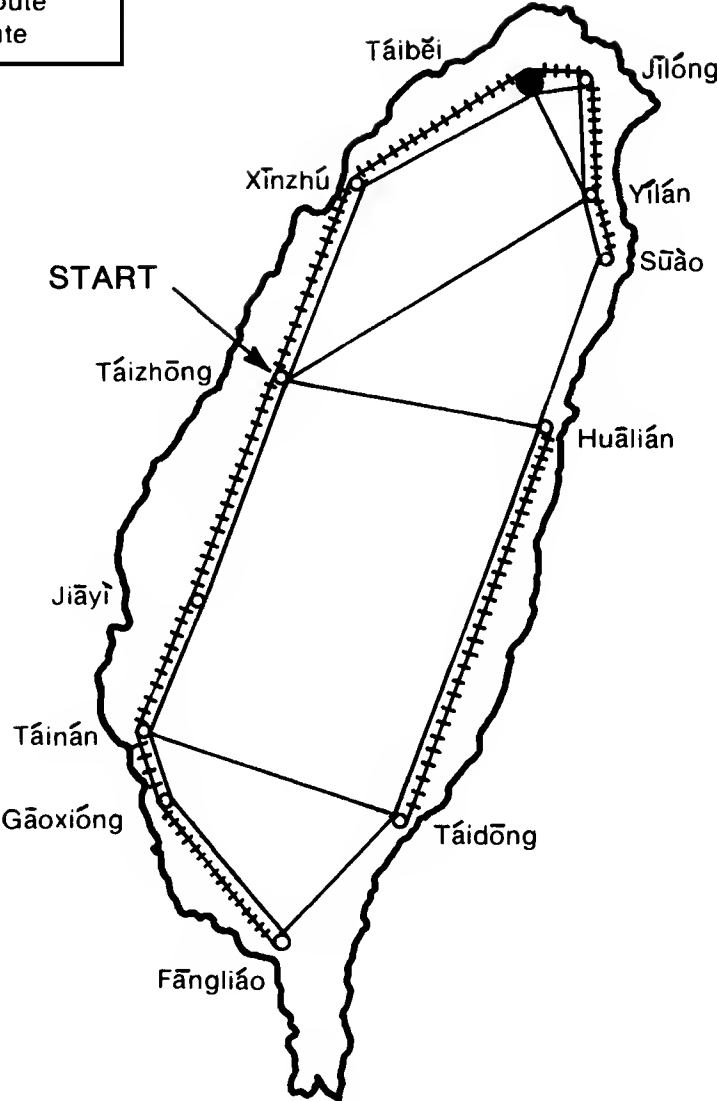
TÁIWĀN

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Train Route

—

Bus Route



NAME	Liú	Chén	Gāo	Yǎng
DESTINATION	Yílán	Sūào	Táidōng	Gāoxióng
DEPARTURE	6 p.m.	6 p.m.	3 p.m.	6 p.m.
ARRIVAL	_____	_____	_____	_____
DISTANCE	_____	_____	_____	_____

## UNIT 6 C-1 REVIEW DIALOGUE

Mr. Roberts is being seen off at the train station in Běijīng by his guide, Comrade Zhāng.\*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| R: Zhèibān chē sāndiǎn bàn kāi.<br>Xiànzài liǎngdiǎn wǔshífēn.<br>Lǐ kāi chēde shíjiān hái zǎo ne.                      | The train leaves at 3:30.<br>It's 2:50 now.<br>It's still a long time till the train leaves.  |
| Z: Nà hǎo.<br>Shíjiān hái zǎo, zánmen dào jiēdàishì qù xiūxiūxi ba.<br>Qǐng nín bǎ nín de hùzhào hé lǚxíngzhèng gěi wo. | That's good.<br>Since it's still early, let's go to the waiting room and rest a bit.<br>Please give me your passport and travel permit. |
| R: Hǎo, gěi nǐ.   | All right, here they are.   |
| When the guide returns from having Mr. Roberts' papers checked, the conversation continues.                             |   |
| R: Zhèibān chēshang yǒu méiyǒu cānchē?  | Is there a dining car on this train?  |
| Z: Yǒu.   | Yes.  |
| R: Yǒu méiyǒu Xīcān?  | Does it have Western food?  |
| Z: Xīcān Zhōngcān dōu yǒu.  | It has both Western food and Chinese food.  |
| R: Hěn hǎo.   | Good.   |
| R: Zhāng Nǚshì, shàng chēde shíhou wǒ zhème duō xíngli zěnméi bàn?  | Miss Zhāng, when it's time to get on the train, what do I do with all this luggage of mine?   |
| Z: Bié jí.<br>Yígòng sìjiàn xíngli, wǒmen měige rén ná liǎngjiàn, jiù xíng le.  | Don't worry.<br>With a total of four suitcases, if each of us takes two that will be fine.  |

---

\*This conversation, without the translation into English, is on the C-1 tape.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| R: Dōu keyi nǎshang chē qu ma?                       | May all of them be taken onto the train?                       |
| Z: Dōu keyi nǎshang chē qu.                          | All of them may be taken onto the train.                       |
| R: Nà hǎojíle.                                       | That's great.  |
| R: Kuài yào kāi chē le.<br>Wǒmen dào zhàn tái qu ba. | The train is going to leave soon.<br>Let's go to the platform. |
| Z: Bú yòng jí.<br>Hái yǒu shíjiān.                   | There's no need to be anxious.<br>There's still time.          |



## UNIT 6 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

This conversation includes questions and answers used in train travel in the PRC. A Canadian professor is talking to her Chinese guide. The professor is going to Nánjīng from Běijīng.

Listen to the conversation twice. As you listen to it for the third time, translate orally during the pauses provided on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

Here are some expressions you will need for this exercise:

shūfu	(to be comfortable)
qǐdiǎnzhàn	(station where a train originates [literally, "starting station"])
děng yìhuǐr	(in a little while [pronounced <u>děng yìhuǐr</u> ])
bú yào	(don't)
láilái wǎngwǎng	(coming and going)
bāng	(to help)

### EXERCISE 2

In these two conversations you will hear questions and answers typically used in train travel. Mr. Yamada, a Japanese tourist, talks first to his Chinese guide and then to the train attendant. Mr. Yamada is going to Běijīng from Shànghǎi.

You will hear the conversations three times. As you listen to them for the third time, answer the questions on the next page.

You will hear the following expressions in the conversations.

chī	(to eat)
zhōngwǔ	(noon)
lǜ chá	(green tea)
hóng chá	(black tea [literally, "red tea"])
bāng	(to help)
dāngrán	(of course, naturally)

QUESTIONS

1. On what platform is Mr. Yamada's train? \_\_\_\_\_
2. The guide says she will
  - ( ) take the small suitcase onto the train.
  - ( ) bring the small suitcase onto the train.
3. What kind of food does Mr. Yamada like for breakfast? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mr. Yamada says he wants
  - ( ) no tea.
  - ( ) red (i.e., "black") tea.
  - ( ) green tea.
5. The attendant says she will
  - ( ) bring the suitcases off the train.
  - ( ) take the suitcases off the train.
  - ( ) bring the suitcase off the train.

**EXERCISE 3**

In this conversation two travelers have arrived with their guide at the train station in Shànghǎi. One of the travelers is now heading for Nánjīng, and the other is heading for Guǐlín.\* One of the travelers has a few questions for the guide.

Listen to the conversation two times. As you listen to it for the third time, translate orally during the pauses provided on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

Here are some expressions you will need for this exercise:

Guǐlín	[a scenic city in the mountains of Guǎngxī Province]
huílai	(to come back)
bāng	(to help)

---

\*The Wade-Giles spelling is Kueilin. The former map spelling is Kweilin.

## UNIT 6 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

This exercise gives you practice in using verbs with directional endings to describe actions.

Display I is five pictures that show Wáng Dànián, Fāng Bǎolán, Hú Měilíng, and Mǎ Mínglǐ doing various things. Use the information in the display to answer the questions on tape. (Item numbers on tape refer to picture numbers.)

#### Example

TAPE: Mǎ Mínglǐ bǎ xínɡli nádao nǎr qu le?

YOU: Tǎ náshang lóu qu le.

TAPE: Fāng Bǎolán bǎ xínɡli nádao nǎr qu le?

YOU: Tǎ náxia lóu qu le.

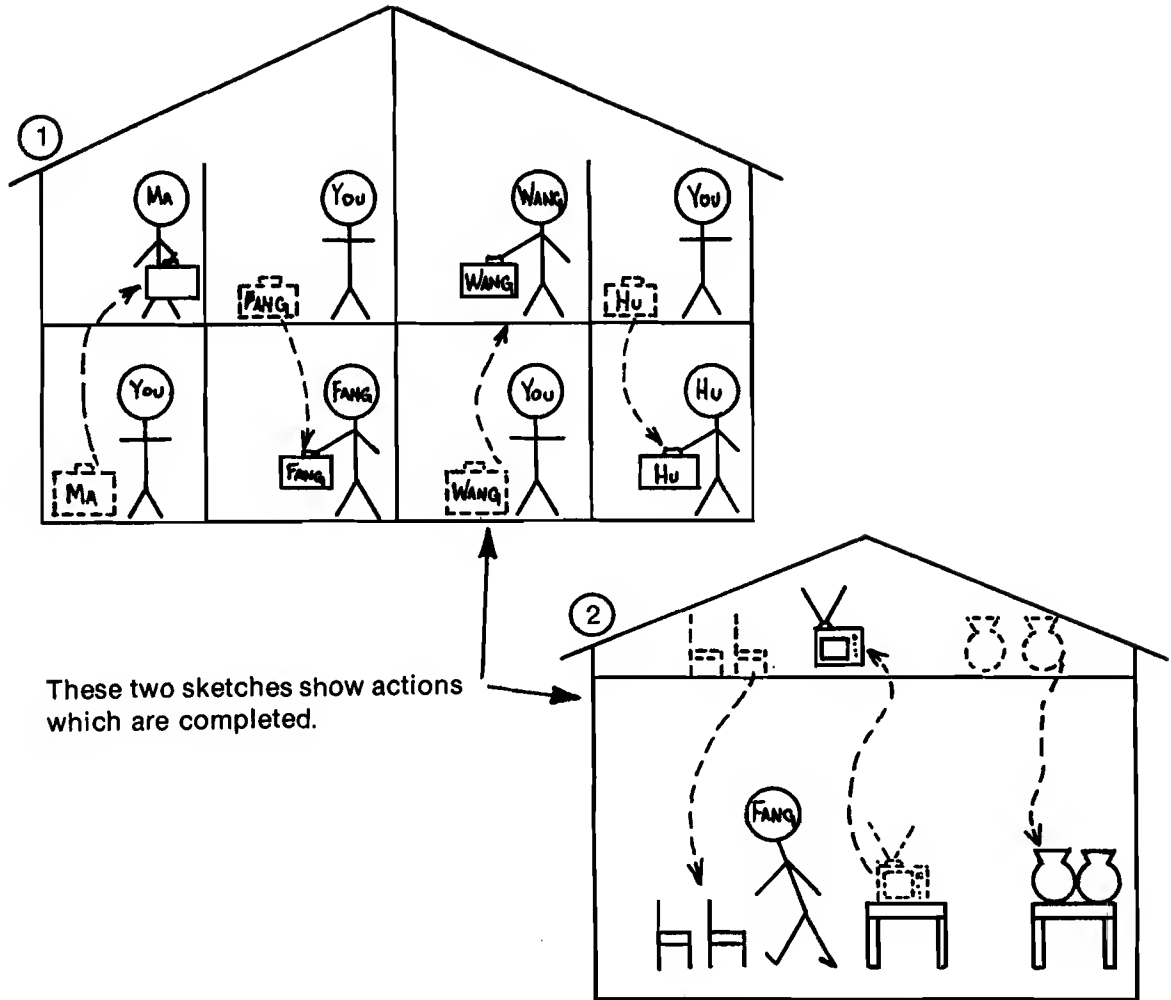
When "you" are in a picture, take into account whether the action is towards or away from you in formulating your answers.

In this exercise you will practice four new words from the Reference List for this unit:

náshangqu	(to take up)
náshanglai	(to bring up)
náxiaqu	(to take down)
náxialai	(to bring down)

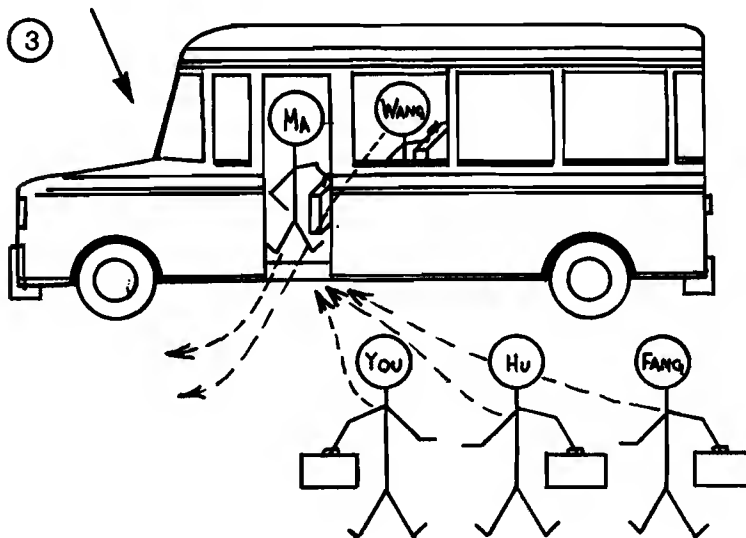
Verbs with two-syllable directional endings, such as the four verbs above, can be split. A location or a direct object is placed before the final lai or qu. This happens in the second sentence of the example above: náshang... qu.

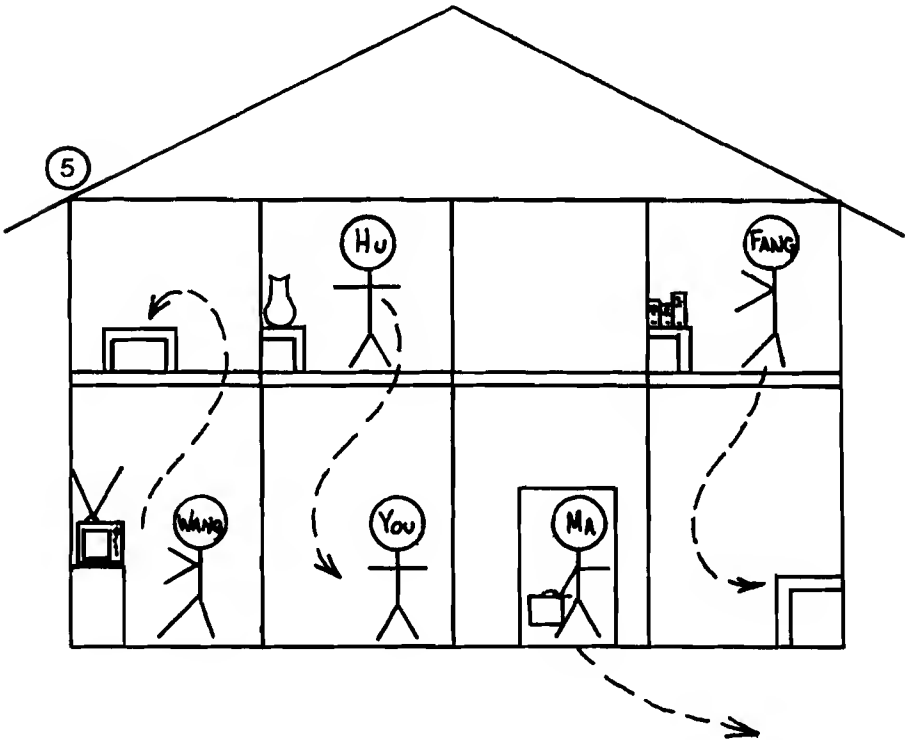
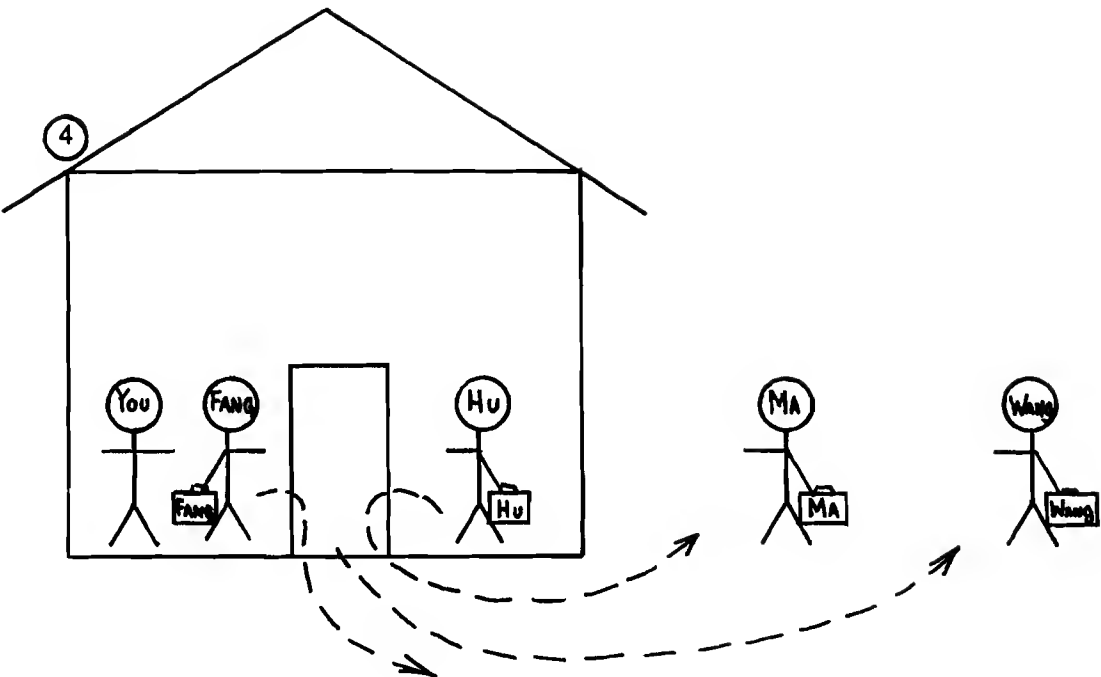
DISPLAY I



These two sketches show actions which are completed.

This sketch shows actions which will happen.





## EXERCISE 2

Display II gives the daily schedules for two train routes: Běijīng to Shànghǎi and Běijīng to Tàiyuán. Use this information to answer the questions on tape.

### Example

TAPE: Dào Shànghǎi qùde chē měitiān yǒu jǐbān?

YOU: Měitiān yǒu sānbān.

TAPE: Zǎoshang jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?

YOU: Zǎoshang bādiǎn sìshíwǔfēn kāi.

TAPE: Nàibān chē yǒu cānchē ma?

YOU: Yǒu.

TAPE: Huǒchē jǐdiǎn zhōng dào Shànghǎi?

YOU: Dièrtiān zǎoshang, bādiǎn èrshíbāfēn dào Shànghǎi.

The exchanges on tape take place between you and a friend looking over a train schedule, NOT between a ticket seller and a traveler. Therefore formalities such as using fā chē and 24-hour clock times are not observed.

## DISPLAY II

<u>PLATFORM 1</u>	WITH DINING CAR	WITH DINING CAR	WITH DINING CAR
LV. Běijīng*	8:45 a.m.	10:22 a.m.	11:55 a.m. 2:20 p.m. 5:15 p.m.
ARR. Tiānjīn	10:53 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:33 p.m. 4:12 p.m. 6:53 p.m.
ARR. Jīnán	4:14 p.m.	-	- 9:33 p.m. 12:14 a.m.
ARR. Xúzhōu	10:50 p.m.	-	- 4:08 a.m. 6:50 a.m.
ARR. Nánjīng	5:25 a.m.	-	- 10:43 a.m. 1:25 p.m.
ARR. Shànghǎi	8:28 a.m. (next day)	-	- 1:16 p.m. 4:38 p.m. (next day) (next day)

<u>PLATFORM 4</u>	WITH DINING CAR	WITH DINING CAR	WITH DINING CAR
LV. Běijīng	7:10 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	3:50 p.m. 6:22 p.m.
ARR. Bǎodīng	11:23 a.m.	1:48 p.m.	8:03 p.m. 10:25 p.m.
ARR. Shíjiāzhuāng	1:55 p.m.	-	- 1:27 a.m.
ARR. Tàiyuán	5:01 p.m.	-	- 5:13 a.m.

\* The traditional map spellings for these cities are

Peking	Peking
Tientsin	Pao-ting
Tsinan	Shih-chia-chuang
Suchow (Hsuchow)	T'aiyüan
Nanking	
Shanghai	

### EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you will review the vocabulary and structures introduced in this unit. You will test your comprehension and production of the material by acting as an interpreter.

This conversation takes place between Mrs. Smith, a Canadian official recently arrived in Běijīng, and a representative of the Chinese government who is assigned to the Canadian Embassy.

First, you will hear the conversation without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if the Canadian cannot speak Chinese and the other employee cannot speak English. Each speaker's lines will be followed by a pause, during which you will translate.

Example

CANADIAN: I would like to go to see Xiān.

YOU: Wǒ xiǎng qù Xiān kànkàn.

CHINESE: Nǐ dǎsuan shénme shíhou qù?

YOU: When do you plan to go?

CANADIAN: Next Monday.

YOU: Xià Xīngqīyī.

In this exercise you will need the word Xiān, the capital city of Shǎnxī Province. You will also be using some of the additional required vocabulary from previous units:

dǎsuan

(to plan)

lái bují

(can't make it in time)



## UNIT 6 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Train Routes

Situation: You have already collected the following information from five travelers leaving the Běijīng train station: 1) destinations, 2) departure times, 3) track numbers for departing trains, and 4) EITHER the distance OR the traveling time to destinations. Three colleagues have collected similar information from other travelers. (Each person talked to five travelers.)

You need to collect this information from your colleagues and figure out the routes which four trains will follow (i.e., the stops on the routes, in sequence).

Goal: To write the names of the destinations of twenty travelers on your work sheet, under the headings for particular tracks and departure times. Also, to number the stops on each train route in the order of their distances from Běijīng.

Number of Players: Groups of four students.

Materials: A work sheet for each player. (See Sample Work Sheets, on the following pages.)

Procedure: Mingle with the players in your group to exchange information.

Example: You are Speaker 1. In this example, you are giving information rather than collecting it. Notice how you "introduce" one of the travelers listed on your work sheet with Yǒu yíge rén...

- S1: Yǒu yíge rén dào Táizhōng qù.  
S2: Dào Táizhōng qùde chē jīdiǎn zhōng kāi?  
S1: Shísāndiǎn sìshiwǔfēn fā chē.  
S2: Zài dījǐ zhàn tái?  
S1: Zài dīyī zhàn tái.  
S2: Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Táizhōng lí zhèr\* yǒu duō yuǎn?  
S1: Wǒ bù zhīdao.  
S2: Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao yào zǒu duōshao shíhou?  
S1: Yào zǒu liǎngge duō xiǎoshí.\* Hái yǒu yíge rén....  
(etc.)

Practice Points: Train schedule information.

---

\*Běijīng usage.

SAMPLE WORK SHEET:\*

TRAVELER	DEPARTURE	TRACK	DESTINATION	DISTANCE	TIME
1	1345	1	Taizhong		2+ hrs
2	1415	1	Jilong	15+ km	
3	1345	1	Xinzhu	60+ km	
4	1415	1	Yilan		1+ hrs
5	1345	1	Jiayi		3+ hrs

NOTE: Trains average 50 kilometers per hour. Use this information to convert time to distance and vice versa.

ROUTES

<u>Track 1:</u> 1345		<u>Track 1:</u> 1415		<u>Track 2:</u> 1345		<u>Track 2:</u> 1415	
DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.

\*This first work sheet lists Taiwan train routes and distances/traveling time from Taipei. The other four work sheets show PRC train routes and distances/traveling time from Běijīng. Use these work sheets for the game.

TRAVELER	DEPARTURE	TRACK	DESTINATION	DISTANCE	TIME
1	1415	1	Guǎngzhōu	1800+ km	
2	1345	2	Hángzhōu		28+ hrs
3	1415	1	Shǐjiāzhuāng		5+ hrs
4	1345	1	Tàiyuán	400+ km	
5	1415	2	Tángshān	200+ km	

ROUTES

<u>Track 1:</u> 1345		<u>Track 1:</u> 1415		<u>Track 2:</u> 1345		<u>Track 2:</u> 1415	
DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.

TRAVELER	DEPARTURE	TRACK	DESTINATION	DISTANCE	TIME
1	1415	1	Chángshā		26+ hrs
2	1345	1	Chéngdū	1500+ km	
3	1415	2	Shěnyáng		13+ hrs
4	1345	2	Tiānjīn		2+ hrs
5	1345	2	Xúzhōu	1200+ km	

ROUTES

<u>Track 1:</u> 1345		<u>Track 1:</u> 1415		<u>Track 2:</u> 1345		<u>Track 2:</u> 1415	
DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.

TRAVELER	DEPARTURE	TRACK	DESTINATION	DISTANCE	TIME
1	1345	1	Chóngqīng		36+ hrs
2	1345	2	Fúzhōu	2000+ km	
3	1415	2	Hāěrbīn	1100+ km	
4	1345	1	Kūnmíng		53+ hrs
5	1415	2	Tiānjīn	100+ km	

ROUTES

<u>Track 1:</u> 1345		<u>Track 1:</u> 1415		<u>Track 2:</u> 1345		<u>Track 2:</u> 1415	
DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.

TRAVELER	DEPARTURE	TRACK	DESTINATION	DISTANCE	TIME
1	1345	1	Guīyáng		45+ hrs
2	1345	2	Shànghǎi	1250+ km	
3	1345	1	Shǐjiāzhuāng	250+ km	
4	1345	2	Sūzhōu	1200+ km	
5	1415	1	Wǔhàn		19+ hrs

ROUTES

<u>Track 1:</u> 1345		<u>Track 1:</u> 1415		<u>Track 2:</u> 1345		<u>Track 2:</u> 1415	
DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.

## UNIT 7 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

This exercise will give you practice with the ending -hǎo for compound verbs of result.

The conversation takes place in Běijīng. Comrade Lǐ, who is going to Xiān on a business trip, is talking with Comrade Wáng, who works in the General Services Department of the same ministry.

You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions below.

Here are five expressions you will need for this exercise:

Xiān	[formerly spelled Sian, capital of Shānxī (formerly Shensi) Province]
hái hǎo	(fairly good/well)
kāi huì	(to attend a meeting/conference)
sījī	(driver of a hired vehicle)
gǎnbushàng	(won't be able to catch [a plane, a train, etc.] )

You will notice that the word for "if" may follow the subject as well as precede it.

#### QUESTIONS

- How busy was Comrade Wáng? \_\_\_\_\_
- Is there enough time for Comrade Lǐ to get to Xiān by train?  
( ) Yes      ( ) No
- What does Comrade Wáng want Comrade Lǐ to do? \_\_\_\_\_
- What time does the plane take off? \_\_\_\_\_
- How does Comrade Lǐ decide to go to the airport? \_\_\_\_\_
- When does she have to be ready? \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 2

In this conversation you will hear expressions used in arranging for plane tickets and getting to the airport. Mrs. Anderson, a Canadian, is talking with Mr. Zhāng, a Chinese employee of the Canadian Embassy in Běijīng.

Listen to the conversation twice. As you listen to it for the third time, translate orally during the pauses provided on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

You will need to know the word -jiàn, meaning "piece" (counter for matters): yíjiàn shì, "one matter," "one piece of business"

## EXERCISE 3

This exercise will give you practice with the words for "send," "take," and "deliver." The conversation takes place between two cadres, Comrade Wú (Department Chief Fāng's secretary) and Comrade Lǐ (a cadre in the General Services Department of a government bureau in Běijīng).

Listen to the conversation twice. As you listen to it for the third time, translate orally during the pauses provided on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

Here are some expressions you will hear:

chùchǎng	(division chief)
chū chāi	(to go on a business trip)
Yán'ān	[a city in Shānxī Province (formerly Shensi), headquarters of the Chinese Communists during the civil war]
dǎ diànhuà	(to phone, to make a phone call)

To say "as soon as...then..." use the sequence yī...jiù....  
For example,

Tā yì lái wǒ jiù zǒu.	(As soon as he comes, [then] I will leave.)
-----------------------	---



## UNIT 7 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will make plane reservations. Display I gives you information needed to reserve plane tickets for five trips: destinations, departure dates, and preferred arrival times. For each trip, provide the appropriate information as you answer questions on tape. Then ask three questions: 1) At what time will the plane take off? 2) Is the flight nonstop? 3) At what time does the plane reach its destination?

#### Example

YOU: Wǒ xià xīngqī yào dào Guǎngzhōu qù. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ dīng yìzhāng fēijī piào.

TAPE: Měitiān dōu yǒu fēijī. Nǐ nǎitiān qù?

YOU: Wǒ Xīngqīsì qù.

TAPE: Xīngqīsì yǒu sānbān fēijī. Zǎoshang yǒu yìbān, xiàwǔ yǒu liǎngbān. Nǐ yào zǎoshang qù hái shì xiàwǔ qù?

YOU: Wǒ yào zǎoshang qù. . . . Nèibān fēijī jǐdiǎn zhōng qǐfēi?

TAPE: Jiǔdiǎn líng wǔfēn qǐfēi.

YOU: Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Guǎngzhōu ma?

TAPE: Shì, zhí fēi Guǎngzhōu.

YOU: Jǐdiǎn zhōng dào Guǎngzhōu?

TAPE: Shíèrdiǎn shífēn dào Guǎngzhōu.

### DISPLAY I

YOU WANT TO RESERVE A PLANE TICKET FOR NEXT WEEK TO	YOU WANT TO LEAVE ON	YOU WANT TO ARRIVE BY	AT WHAT TIME WILL THE PLANE TAKE OFF?	IS THE FLIGHT NON- STOP?	AT WHAT TIME WILL THE PLANE REACH ITS DESTINATION?
---	-------------------------	--------------------------	--	-----------------------------------	--

Guǎngzhōu	Thursday	noon			
Shànghǎi	Saturday	evening			
Chéngdū	Monday	Tuesday evening			
Hángzhōu	Wednesday	morning			

## EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will talk about train routes in the PRC. Display II shows train routes between some of the major cities. Using the information found in the display, answer the questions on tape about what routes pass through what cities.

### Example

TAPE: Cóng Xúzhōu dào Běijīng wàng běi zǒu ma?

YOU: Shì, Xiān wàng běi zǒu, zài wàng xī zǒu.

TAPE: Cóng Xúzhōu dào Běijīng, rúguo zuò huǒchē jīngguo Jīnán ma?

YOU: Jīngguo Jīnán.

TAPE: Jīngguo Liányúngǎng ma?

YOU: Bù jīngguo Liányúngǎng.

For this exercise you will need the verb jīngguo, "to pass through."

## EXERCISE 3

You will act as an interpreter in this conversation. Mrs. Smith, a Canadian official recently arrived in Běijīng, is talking with a representative of the Chinese government who is assigned to the Canadian Embassy.

First, you will hear the conversation without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if the Canadian cannot speak Chinese and the other employee cannot speak English. Each sentence will be followed by a pause, during which you will translate.

### Example

CANADIAN: I want to go to Nánjīng next Thursday.

YOU: Wǒ xià Xīngqī sì yào dào Nánjīng qù.

CANADIAN: Please reserve a plane ticket for me.

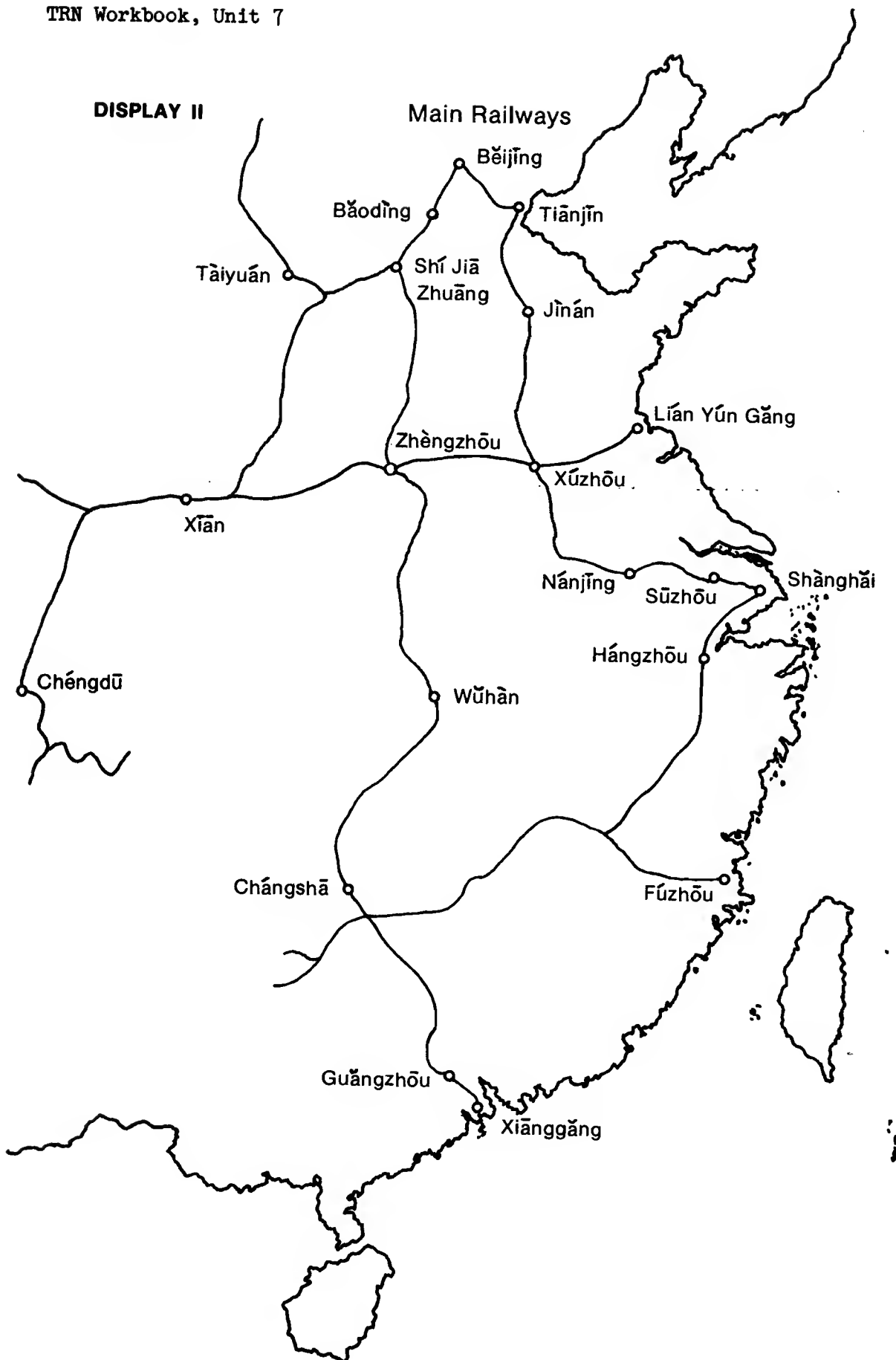
YOU: Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ dīng yì zhāng fēi jī piào.

CHINESE: Hǎo, wǒ qù gěi nǐ dīng.

YOU: Fine. I'll go reserve one for you.

For this exercise you will need the word wàng, "to forget."

**DISPLAY II**



## UNIT 7 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Fastest Route

Situation: A traveler in Taiwan is trying to work out the fastest route from a particular location in one city to a certain location in another city, by taxi, bus, plane, and train.

A travel agent has bus, train, and plane schedules as well as information about the traveling time by taxi between locations in cities. For the purposes of this game, he does not actively help work out the fastest route for the traveler.

Goal: Given the starting time, to work out the fastest route from the starting point to the destination.

Number of Players: Pairs of students.

Materials: A fact sheet for the "traveler" and a fact sheet for the "travel agent." (See Sample Fact Sheets, on the following pages.) The "traveler" will also need pencil and paper.

Procedure: The "traveler" questions the "travel agent."

Example: You are Speaker 1, the "traveler." This example covers only one possible route.

S1: Wǒ yào dào Huālián qù. Xià yìbān fēijī jǐdiǎn zhōng qǐfēi?

S2: Shíèrdiǎn shíwǔfēn qǐfēi.

S1: Xiànzài shíèrdiǎn zhōng le, láibují le. Jīntiān hái yǒu yìbān qù Huāliánde fēijī ma?

S2: Yǒu, shíqīdiǎn zhōng qǐfēi.

S1: Jǐdiǎn zhōng dào Huālián?

S2: Shíbādiǎn zhōng dào.

S1: Cóng Huālián fēijīchǎng dào lǚguǎn yào duōshao shíjiān?

S2: Dàgài yào bàngē zhōngtóu.

(etc.)

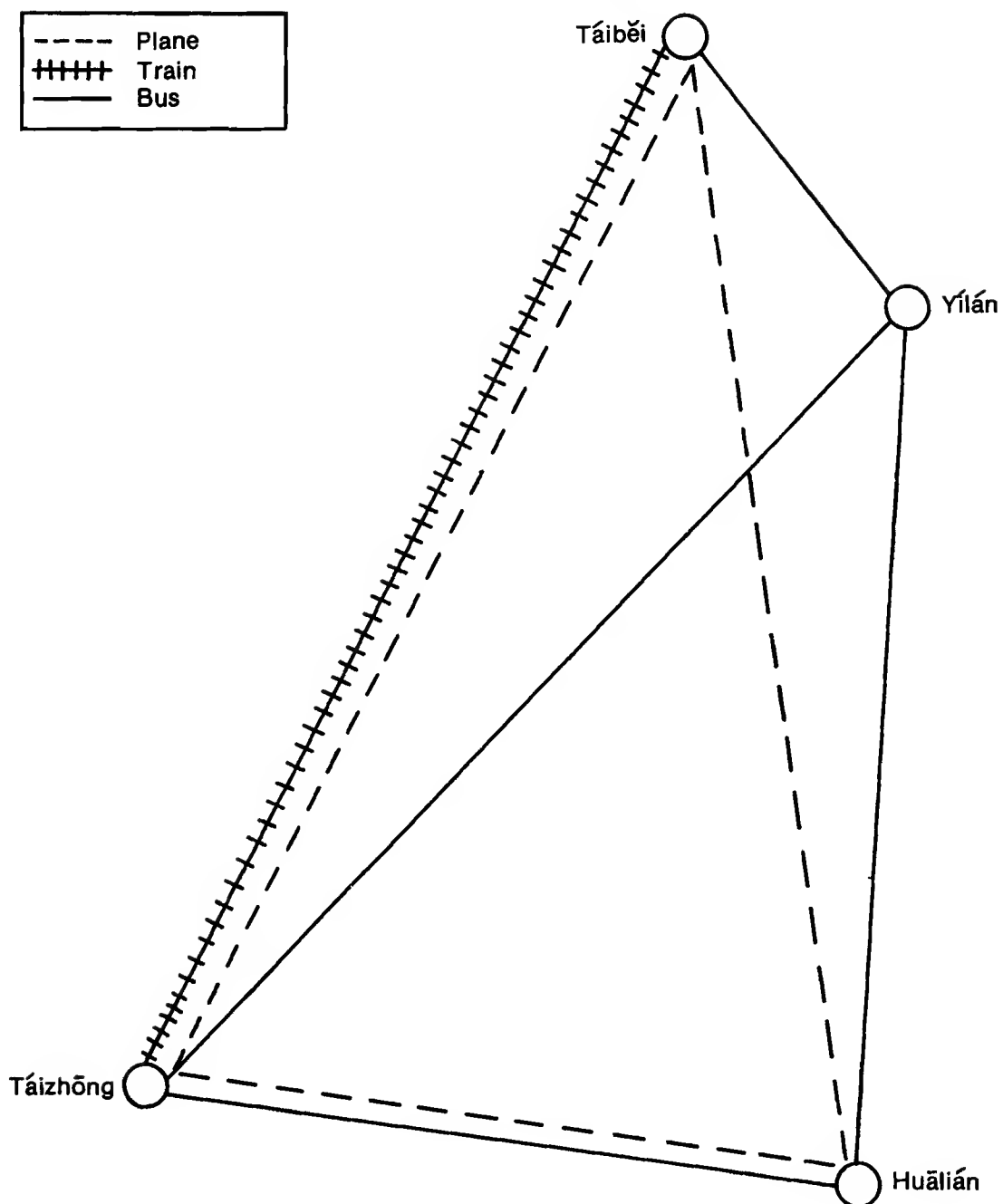
Additional Note: There may not be enough time for the "traveler" to check out all possible routes and be sure that he has found the fastest route. In that case, students in the class who used identical fact sheets as "travelers" can discuss their findings at the conclusion of the game.

Practice Points: Traveling times, departure times, and arrival times.

SAMPLE FACT SHEET:

(Traveler)

Táiběi to Huālián



You are at the Ambassador Hotel in Táiběi at twelve o'clock. You are trying to reach the Yǎshìdū Hotel in Huālián as fast as you can.

SAMPLE FACT SHEET (TRAVEL AGENT):

Táiběi to Huālián

BUS

Táiběi (Taipei)*	(departure)	1300	
Yílán (Ilan)	(arrival)	1400	
Yílán	(departure)	1630	
Huālián (Hualien)	(arrival)	1930	
Yílán	(departure)	1430	
Táizhōng (Taichung)	(arrival)	1900	
Táizhōng	(departure)	1500	2015
Huālián	(arrival)	1845	2400

TRAIN

Táiběi	(departure)	1315
Táizhōng	(arrival)	1535

PLANE

Táiběi	(departure)	1215
Táizhōng	(arrival)	1315
Táizhōng	(departure)	1645
Huālián	(arrival)	1730
Táiběi	(departure)	1700
Huālián	(arrival)	1800

TAXI

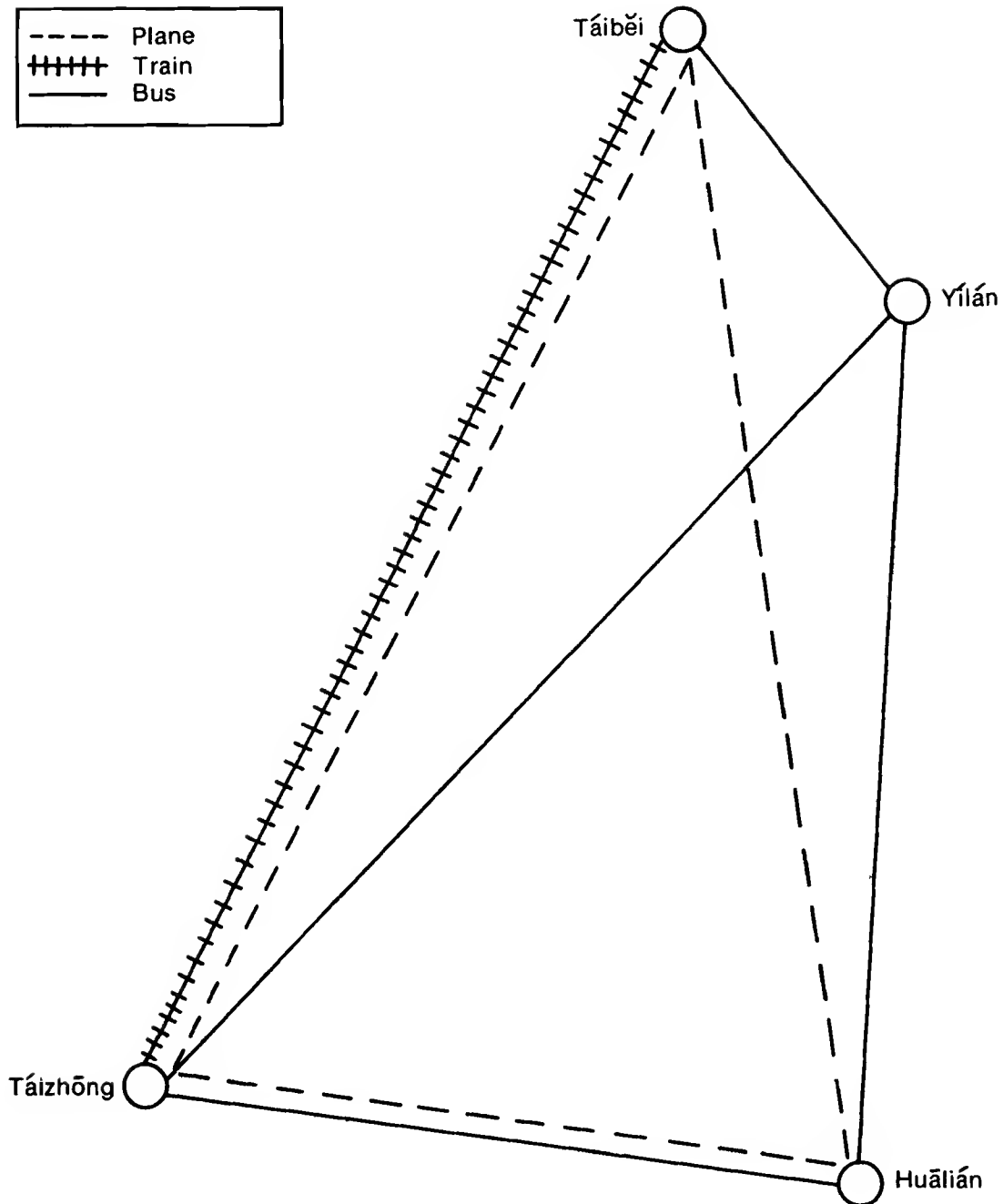
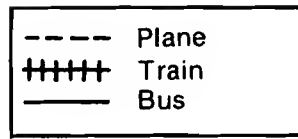
trips to/from airports: 30 minutes  
other trips: 15 minutes

NOTE: Passengers must arrive at airports at least 30 minutes before departure time and at train and bus stations at least 15 minutes before departure time.

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\*The names in parentheses are traditional standard map spellings.

# Yílán to Táizhōng



You are at the bus station in Yílán at 7:45. You are trying to reach the Shuāngměi Hotel in Táizhōng as fast as you can.

Yílán to Táizhōng

BUS

Yílán (Ilan)*	(departure)	0805
Táiběi (Taipei)	(arrival)	0905
Yílán	(departure)	0815
Táizhōng (Taichung)	(arrival)	1300
Yílán	(departure)	0810
Huālián (Hualien)	(arrival)	1100
Huālián	(departure)	1115
Táizhōng	(arrival)	1500

TRAIN

Táiběi	(departure)	0905	1035
Táizhōng	(arrival)	1125	1255

PLANE

Táiběi	(departure)	0945	1215
Táizhōng	(arrival)	1045	1315
Táiběi	(departure)	0900	1130
Huālián	(arrival)	1000	1230
Huālián	(departure)	1200	1345
Táizhōng	(arrival)	1245	1430

TAXI

Táiběi:	bus station to airport--45 minutes
Táiběi:	bus station to train station--15 minutes
Huālián:	bus station to airport--30 minutes
Táizhōng:	bus station to hotel--15 minutes
Táizhōng:	train station to hotel--15 minutes
Táizhōng:	airport to hotel--30 minutes

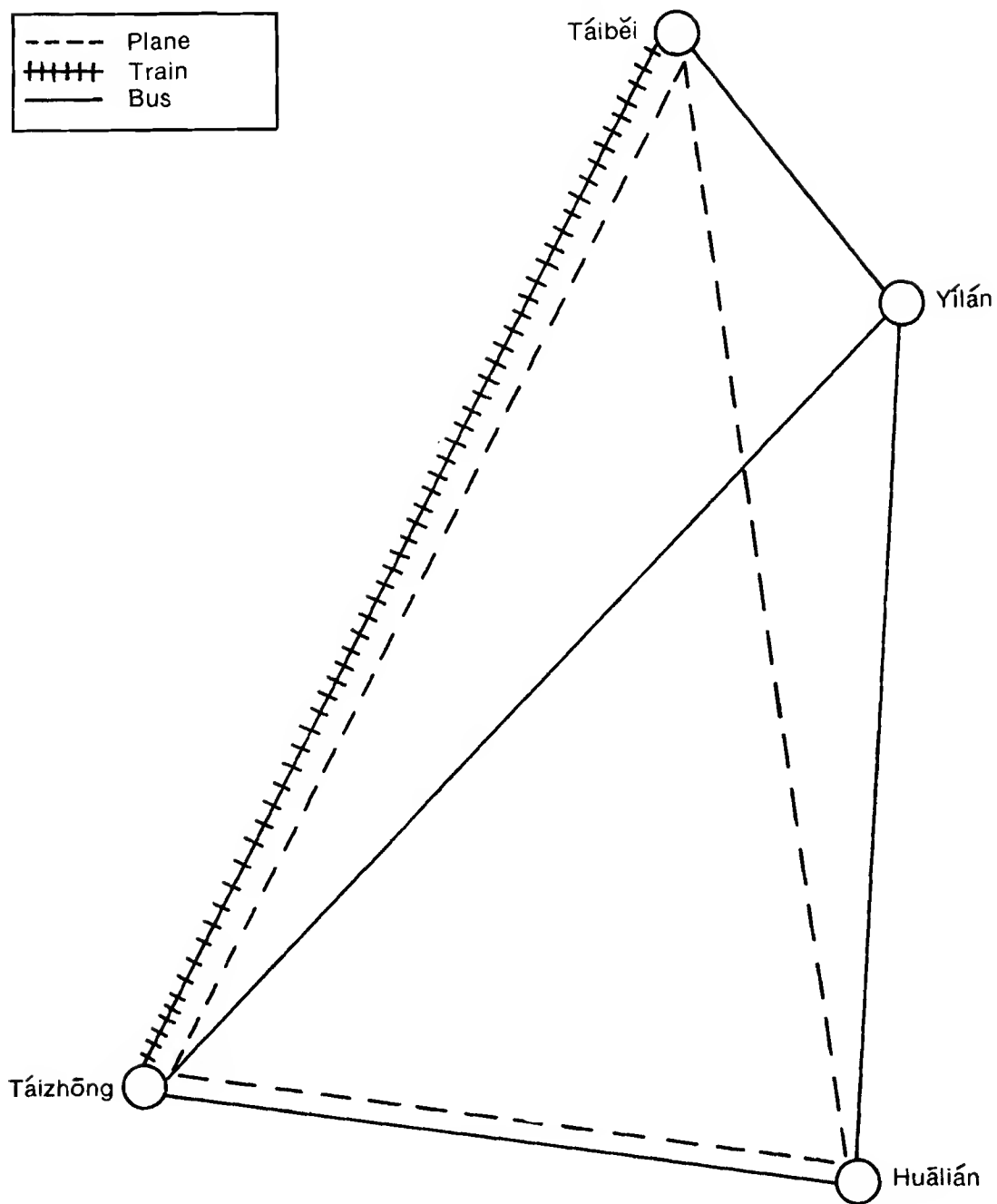
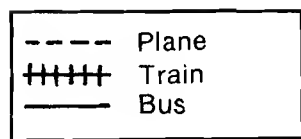
NOTE: Passengers must arrive at airports at least 30 minutes before departure time and at train and bus stations at least 15 minutes before departure time.

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\*The names in parentheses are traditional standard map spellings.



# Táizhōng to Yílán



You are at the Shuāngměi Hotel in Táizhōng at four o'clock. You are trying to reach the bus station in Yílán as fast as you can.

Táizhōng to Yílán

BUS

Táizhōng (Taichung)*	(departure)	1615	1800		
Yílán (Ilan)	(arrival)	2100	2245		
Táizhōng	(departure)	1445	1645		
Huālián (Hualien)	(arrival)	1830	2030		
Huālián	(departure)	1845	2045		
Yílán	(arrival)	2130	2330		
Táiběi (Taipei)	(departure)	1900	2000	2100	2200
Yílán	(arrival)	2000	2100	2200	2300

TRAIN

Táizhōng	(departure)	1615	1845		
Táiběi	(arrival)	1835	2105		

PLANE

Táizhōng	(departure)	1630	1930		
Táiběi	(arrival)	1730	2030		
Táizhōng	(departure)	1715	1945		
Huālián	(arrival)	1800	2030		
Huālián	(departure)	1845	2100		
Táiběi	(arrival)	1945	2200		

TAXI

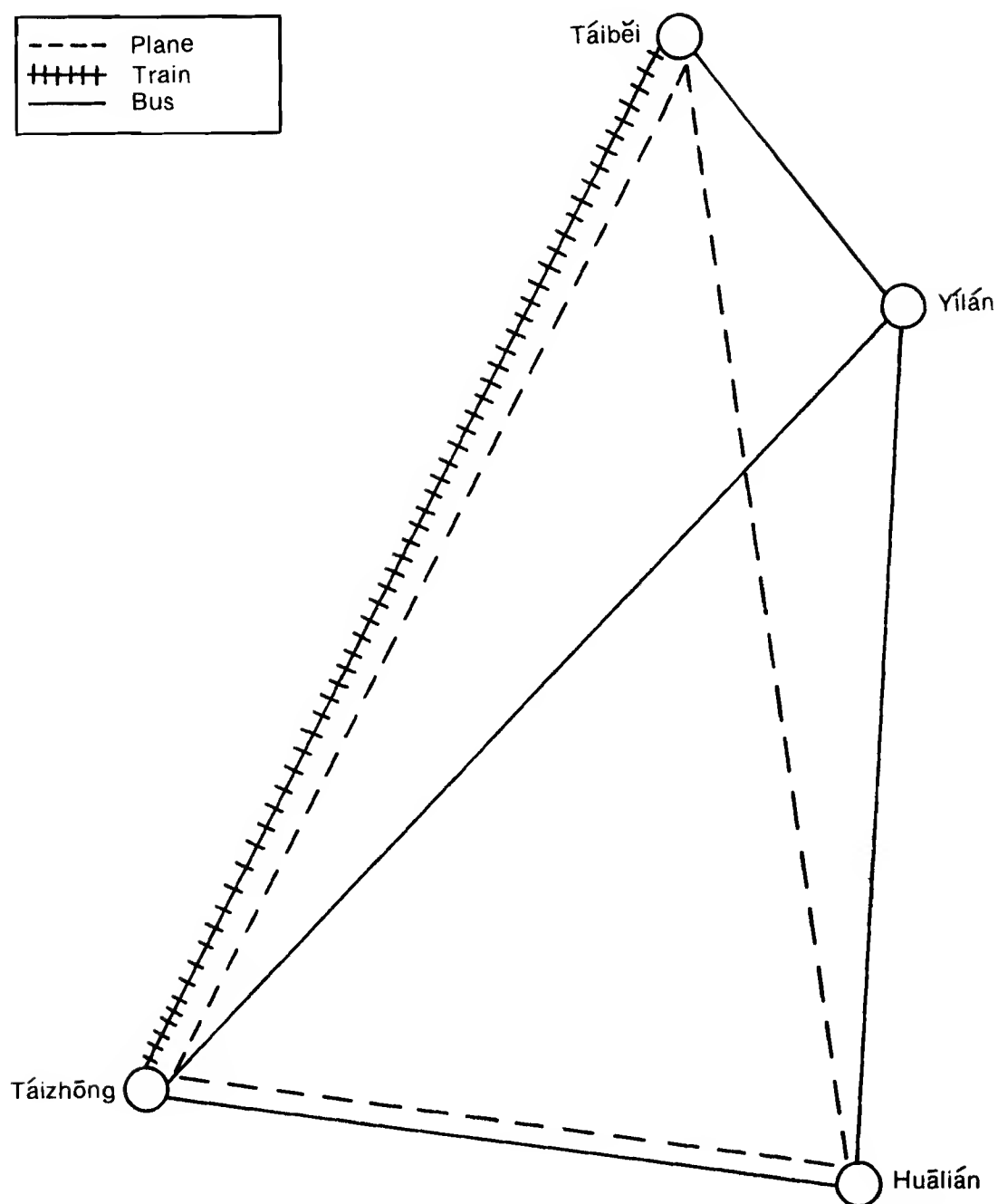
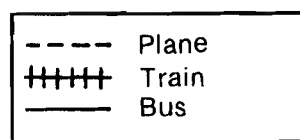
Táizhōng:	hotel to bus station--15 minutes
Táizhōng:	hotel to train station--15 minutes
Táizhōng:	hotel to airport--30 minutes
Táiběi:	train station to bus station--15 minutes
Táiběi:	airport to bus station--15 minutes
Huālián:	airport to bus station--30 minutes

NOTE: Passengers must arrive at airports at least 30 minutes before departure time and at train and bus stations at least 15 minutes before departure time.

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\*The names in parentheses are traditional standard map spellings.

# Yílán to Táizhōng



You are at the bus station in Yílán at 7:45. You are trying to reach the Shuāngměi Hotel in Táizhōng as fast as you can.

Yílán to Táizhōng

BUS

Yílán (Ilan)*	(departure)	0805
Táiběi (Taipei)	(arrival)	0905
Yílán	(departure)	0815
Táizhōng (Taichung)	(arrival)	1300
Yílán	(departure)	0810
Huālián (Hualien)	(arrival)	1100
Huālián	(departure)	1115
Táizhōng	(arrival)	1500

TRAIN

Táiběi	(departure)	0905	1035
Táizhōng	(arrival)	1125	1255

PLANE

Táiběi	(departure)	0945	1215
Táizhōng	(arrival)	1045	1315
Táiběi	(departure)	0900	1130
Huālián	(arrival)	1000	1230
Huālián	(departure)	1200	1345
Táizhōng	(arrival)	1245	1430

TAXI

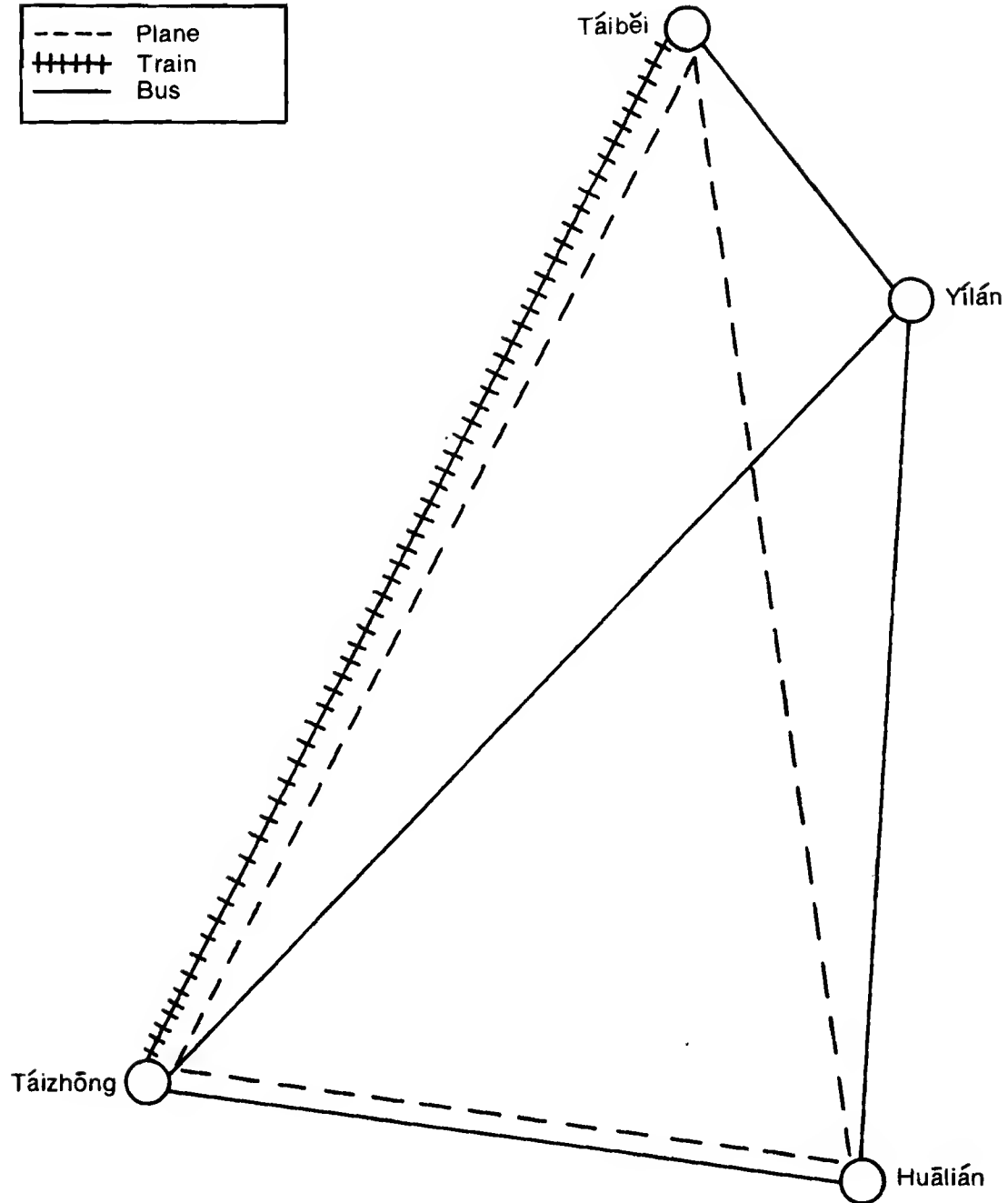
Táiběi:	bus station to airport--45 minutes
Táiběi:	bus station to train station--15 minutes
Huālián:	bus station to airport--30 minutes
Táizhōng:	bus station to hotel--15 minutes
Táizhōng:	train station to hotel--15 minutes
Táizhōng:	airport to hotel--30 minutes

NOTE: Passengers must arrive at airports at least 30 minutes before departure time and at train and bus stations at least 15 minutes before departure time.

---

\*The names in parentheses are traditional standard map spellings.

# Táizhōng to Yílán



You are at the Shuāngměi Hotel in Táizhōng at four o'clock. You are trying to reach the bus station in Yílán as fast as you can.

Táizhōng to Yílán

BUS

Táizhōng (Taichung)*	(departure)	1615	1800		
Yílán (Ilan)	(arrival)	2100	2245		
Táizhōng	(departure)	1445	1645		
Huālián (Hualien)	(arrival)	1830	2030		
Huālián	(departure)	1845	2045		
Yílán	(arrival)	2130	2330		
Táiběi (Taipei)	(departure)	1900	2000	2100	2200
Yílán	(arrival)	2000	2100	2200	2300

TRAIN

Táizhōng	(departure)	1615	1845
Táiběi	(arrival)	1835	2105

PLANE

Táizhōng	(departure)	1630	1930
Táiběi	(arrival)	1730	2030
Táizhōng	(departure)	1715	1945
Huālián	(arrival)	1800	2030
Huālián	(departure)	1845	2100
Táiběi	(arrival)	1945	2200

TAXI

Táizhōng:	hotel to bus station--15 minutes
Táizhōng:	hotel to train station--15 minutes
Táizhōng:	hotel to airport--30 minutes
Táiběi:	train station to bus station--15 minutes
Táiběi:	airport to bus station--15 minutes
Huālián:	airport to bus station--30 minutes

NOTE: Passengers must arrive at airports at least 30 minutes before departure time and at train and bus stations at least 15 minutes before departure time.

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\*The names in parentheses are traditional standard map spellings.

## UNIT 8 C-1 REVIEW DIALOGUE

This conversation is between two Chinese, one of whom is an assistant to a division chief (chùzhǎng).\*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| F: Lǎo Yáng, hǎo jiǔ méi jiàn.                          | Yáng, I haven't seen you for a long time.                                |
| Zěnmeyàng?  | How are things going?  |
| M: Nǐ hǎo. Yǒu liǎngge yuè méi jiàn le ba!              | How are you? We haven't seen each other for two months, I think!         |
| F: Nǐ chūmén le ma?                                     | Have you been away?  |
| M: Duì le. Wǒ sāntiān yǐqián gāng huílai.               | That's right. I just got back three days ago.                            |
| F: Nǐ dōu dào nǎr qù le?                                | What places did you go to?   |
| M: Shàngge yuè wǒ péi Mǎ Tóngzhì dào Běijīng qu le.     | Last month I accompanied Comrade Mǎ to Běijīng.                          |
| Zài nàr gōngzuòle sānge xīngqī.                         | We worked there for three weeks.   |
| F: Nǐ wèishénme méi gào song wǒmen?                     | Why didn't you tell us?  |
| M: Yīnwei nèige shíhou wǒ bù zhīdao wǒ néng bu néng qù. | Because at that time I didn't know whether I would be able to go or not. |
| Wǒ zhīdao yǐhòu yǐjīng láiibují gào song nǐ.            | When I knew, it was already too late to tell you.                        |
| F: Zài Běijīngde lǎo péngyou dōu kànjian le ba?         | You saw all your old friends in Běijīng, I suppose?                      |
| M: Zài Běijīngde shíhou hěn máng.                       | When I was in Běijīng, I was very busy.                                  |

---

\*This conversation, without the translation into English, is on the C-1 tape.

Méi dōu kànjian.

Jiù kànjian Huáng Wénshēng,  
Zhào Zǐyàn le.

Xiàge yuè wǒ dàgài hái yào zài  
dào Běijīng qu.

Nèige shíhou wǒ qù kànkàn Lǎo  
Wèi gēn Xiǎo Zhèng.

Shàngge xīngqī wǒ yòu péi Fāng  
Chūzhǎng yìqǐ dào Hángzhōu  
qu le.

F: Nǐ zhēn máng a!

M: Ēi, máng yīdiǎnr.

Hángzhōu zhēn shí piàoliang.

Yǐhòu yǒu jīhuì nǐ děi dào nàr  
qù yíci.

I didn't see all of them.

I saw only Huáng Wénshēng and  
Zhào Zǐyàn.

Next month I will probably go to  
Běijīng again.

I'll go to see Wèi and Zhèng then.

Last week I accompanied Division  
Chief Fāng to Hángzhōu again.

You are really busy!

Yes, I am a little busy.

Hángzhōu is really beautiful.

If you have an opportunity later,  
you must go there.



## UNIT 8 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this conversation you will hear questions and answers typically used in describing a trip. Comrade Wáng, who works for the Ministry of Public Health in Běijīng, is visiting the Ministry of Finance on business. While there, she stops by the office of her friend Comrade Xú, who works there.

You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions below.

Here are some expressions you will need for this exercise:

hái hǎo	(fairly good/well)
zuìjìn	(recently)
shōudao	(to receive [You have already learned shōu, "to accept."])
huí jiā	(to return home)
xìn	(letter, mail)
suǒyǐ	(therefore, so)
huār kāile	(the flowers have bloomed [literally, "opened"])
rènao	(to be lively/noisy/bustling)

#### QUESTIONS

- How many times did Comrade Xú go to Sūzhōu recently? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which time did he see his younger brother?  
( ) the first      ( ) the second      ( ) the third
- How many years had it been since Lǎo Xú had seen his younger brother?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Does Comrade Wáng think Sūzhōu is beautiful this time of year?  
( ) Yes      ( ) No
- Was Sūzhōu bustling when Comrade Xú was there?  
( ) Yes      ( ) No
- What is Comrade Wáng going to do when she leaves Comrade Xú's office?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 2

In this conversation you will hear the two words for "again."

Mrs. Marlowe is an official of the Canadian Embassy in Běijīng. She is talking to a Chinese employee of the embassy.

You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions below.

Here are some expressions you will need for this exercise:

juéde	(to feel that, to think that)
yǒu yìsi; méi(you) yìsi	(to be interesting; to be uninteresting)
huí guó	(to return to one's native country)
huíqu	(to go back)
jiānglái	(in the future)
yídìng	(certainly, definitely)

### QUESTIONS

1. How long has Mrs. Marlowe been at the embassy? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many times has Mrs. Marlowe been to Hángzhōu recently?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Where did her friend come from? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which city does Mrs. Marlowe like best? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Has Mrs. Marlowe's friend been in China before? ( ) Yes ( ) No
6. Did Mrs. Marlowe find Shànghǎi interesting? ( ) Yes ( ) No
7. How about her friend? ( ) Yes ( ) No
8. Which cities has the Chinese employee visited? \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 3

In this conversation an American businessman is talking to a Chinese acquaintance in Taipei.

Listen to the conversation two times. As you listen to it for the third time, translate orally during the pauses provided on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

Here are some words you will need for this exercise:

Jīlóng	[a city in Taiwan; map spelling-- Keelung]
Xīnzhú	[a city in Taiwan; map spelling-- Hsinchu]
Jiāyì	[a city in Taiwan; map spelling-- Chiayi]
juéde	(to think that, to feel that)
biéde	(other)
gēn	(with)
Rìyuètán	(Sun-Moon Lake)

## UNIT 8 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will take part in eight short exchanges. You will discuss how long it has been since you did certain things.

Display I lists various activities. It also shows how long it has been since you last did them. Use this information to answer the questions on tape. In each exchange you will accept an invitation for an activity listed in the display.

#### Example

TAPE: Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng hé wǒ yìqǐ qù kàn diànyǐng?

YOU: Hǎo a. Wǒ hé nǐ yìqǐ qù. Hǎo jiǔ méi kàn diànyǐng le.

TAPE: Nǐ yǒu duō jiǔ méi kàn diànyǐng le?

YOU: Yǒu sān-sì ge yuè méi kàn diànyǐng le.

Notice the use of the marker le for a new situation. You always talk of how long it has been as of now, just as you do with ages: Nǐ duō dà le?  
Wǒ sānshíliù suì le.

For this exercise you will need the word dòngwùyuán, "zoo."

### DISPLAY I

FOR A LONG TIME, YOU HAVEN'T  
HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO

YOU HAVEN'T HAD AN  
OPPORTUNITY FOR

see a movie	3 or 4 months
go to visit Guō Huìrán	2 months
go to the zoo	6 months
go to visit Wú Shàowén	1 month
go to the New China Bookstore	3 months
go to the Běijīng Exhibition Hall	1 year
go to the Dōngdān Market	2 months
go to visit Gāo Zìqiáng	1 month

## EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will take part in six short conversations. You will talk about places you have visited in Taiwan.

More specifically, you will talk about when you last visited a city, how many times you have been there, and whether you have seen all the points of interest there. Or you will say that you have been to a city only once and that you would like to go again.

Display II lists places you will talk about and gives information you need to answer the questions on tape.

### Example

TAPE: Nǐ shì bu shì dào Táinán qùguo hǎojiǐcì le?

YOU: Shì. Wǒ shàngge yuè yòu qù le yíci.

TAPE: Nǐ yíòng qùle jǐcì le?

YOU: Wǒ yíòng qùle sìcì le.

TAPE: Táinán yǒumíngde dìfang nǐ dàgài dōu qùguo le ba?

YOU: Dōu qùguo le.

OR

TAPE: Nǐ shì bu shì dào Jīlóng qùguo hǎojiǐcì le?

YOU: Bú shì, wǒ jiù qùguo yíci.

TAPE: Jīlóng yǒu yìsi ma?

YOU: Jīlóng hěn yǒu yìsi. Yàoshi yǒu jīhui wǒ xiǎng zài qù yíci.

TAPE: Jīlóngde dà gōngchǎng nǐ dōu qùguo le ma?

YOU: Dōu méi qùguo.

For this exercise you will need the expressions yǒumíngde dìfang, "famous place," and gōngchǎng, "factory."

**DISPLAY II**

	HAVE YOU BEEN THERE MANY TIMES?	HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN THERE?	IS THE CITY INTERESTING?	HAVE YOU SEEN ALL THE POINTS OF INTEREST THERE?
<u>Tainan</u>	yes--again last month	4 times		all
<u>Jilong</u>	no--only once		yes--If I have the chance, I would like to go again.	none
<u>Taizhong</u>	yes--again last Saturday	3 times		not all
<u>Xinzhu</u>	yes--again last week	3 times		all
<u>Gaoxiong</u>	no--only once		yes--If I have the chance, I would like to go again.	none
<u>Jiayi</u>	yes--again last week	3 times		not all

### EXERCISE 3

You will act as an interpreter in this conversation between a representative of the American government (assigned to Běijīng) and a Chinese acquaintance.

First, you will hear the conversation without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if the American cannot speak Chinese and the acquaintance cannot speak English. Each sentence will be followed by a pause, during which you will translate.

#### Example

CHINESE: Yǒu liǎngge xīngqī méi jiàn ni le.

YOU: I haven't seen you for two weeks.

CHINESE: Nǐ chūmén le ba!

YOU: You have been away, I suppose?

AMERICAN: That's right. I went to Hángzhōu again.

YOU: Duì le. Wǒ yòu dào Hángzhōu qù le.

For this exercise you will need the following:

huí guó	(to return to one's native country)
rènao	(to be lively/bustling/noisy)

To translate the verb huí guó correctly in any conversation, take into account the nationality of the speaker. For instance, if an American says Wǒ jiějie yǐjīng huí guó le, translate the sentence as "My elder sister already went back to America."

In this conversation several sentences which describe completed actions do not contain the marker le for completed action. The le is omitted because it has already been clearly established in the conversation that the actions being described are completed.

## UNIT 8 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Vacation

Situation: In Taipei, four friends are planning a two-week vacation trip. They have quite different ideas about what to do and where to go and quite different financial resources available. But they put a high priority on spending the vacation together. (However, the possibility of one or more of them taking short side trips is not excluded.)

Goal: To reach a consensus on the best plan for the trip.

Number of Players: Groups of four students...

Materials: A work sheet for each player. (See Sample Work Sheets, on the following pages.) A simple map of Taiwan is also provided.

Your work sheet names and describes the person you will represent in the game. Tell the other players in your group how you (this person) want to spend your vacation.

After all players in the group have expressed their ideas for the vacation, try to agree on a final vacation plan and fill in the Consensus Plan on your work sheet. Your group will decide on stopovers and transportation.

Procedure: Group discussion.

Example: None, because the discussions will differ.

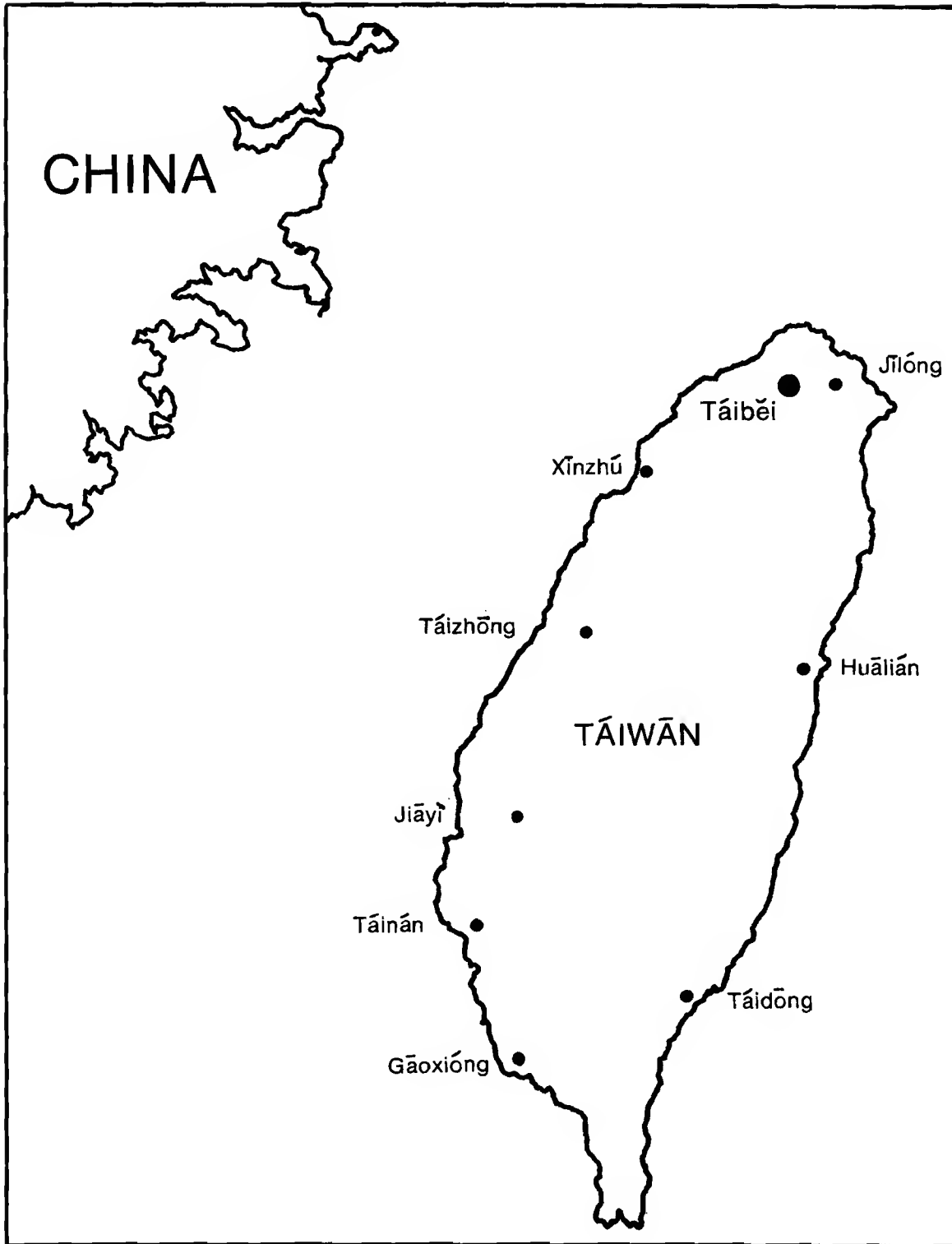
### Additional Vocabulary:

gōngchǎng	(factory)
Wàijiāobù	(Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
cānguān	(to visit as an observer)

Practice Points: General review.



## MAP OF TÁIWĀN



SAMPLE WORK SHEET:

Wáng Dànián (Daniel King) works at the Bank of America. He has only recently arrived in Taiwan. He would like to see as much of the island as possible on this trip, even if this means not seeing very much of any one place. If possible, he would like to fit in a short visit to the Bank of America branch in Gaoxiong. He has a good salary but would prefer to stay in small Chinese-style hotels and to travel by bus. He believes that such a vacation would allow him to see more of Chinese life and more of the countryside.

CONSENSUS PLAN

STOPOVER	LENGTH OF STAY	REASON	TRANSPORTATION
(Taipei)	----	----	
(Taipei)	----	----	

Zhāng Guóhuá is a junior executive at the Bank of China. He would like to mix business with pleasure on his vacation, visiting a television factory in Gaoxiang and a movie theater in Tainan in connection with their loan applications. Otherwise, he is relatively flexible, although he would like to visit the east coast for the first time. He is not particularly concerned about travel and hotel expenses. In fact, he can put business-connected expenses on his expense account.

CONSENSUS PLAN

STOPOVER	LENGTH OF STAY	REASON	TRANSPORTATION
(Taipei)	----	----	
(Taipei)	----	----	

Kē Bídé (Peter Cook) is a student at Taiwan University. He has had very little opportunity to travel during the six months since his arrival. He would like to take full advantage of this vacation to travel. He would particularly like to spend as much time as possible in Taizhong and Jiayi to be able to visit the famous places near these cities. He would like to take trips across the central mountain range and along the east coast. With an adequate study grant and an intense interest in seeing what there is to see, he is not particularly concerned about travel and hotel expenses.

CONSENSUS PLAN

STOPOVER	LENGTH OF STAY	REASON	TRANSPORTATION
(Taipei)	----	----	
(Taipei)	----	----	

Qián Wěidá is a junior official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During this vacation, he would like to visit his hometown of Fangliao and an older brother who lives in Suao. In both places, he can stay with relatives at no expense--an important consideration in view of his modest salary. He can even offer to include one of his traveling companions in these arrangements, or all of them if they are willing to tolerate some inconvenience.

CONSENSUS PLAN

STOPOVER	LENGTH OF STAY	REASON	TRANSPORTATION
(Taipei)	----	----	
(Taipei)	----	----	

Sūn Bāngyàn is a student at Taiwan University. He would like to visit Donghai University in Taizhong to look up a friend he hasn't seen for two years. He would also like to spend as much time as possible with his family in Taidong. On his limited budget, the economy of staying with his family is an important consideration. To the friends who are planning the vacation, it is also important that he can offer to include them in these arrangements.

CONSENSUS PLAN

STOPOVER	LENGTH OF STAY	REASON	TRANSPORTATION
(Taipei)	----	----	
(Taipei)	----	----	

## VOCABULARY

		<u>Module &amp; Unit</u>
à	oh!	3.4
a	(question marker)	1.2
ǎi	to be short (of stature)	3.3
àiren	spouse	1.4
Ālǐshān	Mt. Ali	6.4*
Āndǎilǔè	Ontario	1.4
Āndìngmén	(a neighborhood in Běijīng)	5.2*
ānpái	to arrange, to settle	6.2*, 6.5*
ānpáihǎo le	to have successfully arranged	6.6*
bā	eight	NUM 2
bǎ	(prepositional verb which indicates the direct object)	5.3, 6.5
-bǎ	(counter for things with handles)	3.3
ba	(marker for a question which expresses the speaker's supposition as to what the answer will be)	2.2
ba	(tone softener)	5.2
bāba	papa, dad, father	2.3
bái	to be white	3.3
-bǎi	hundred	3.5, NUM 5
Bǎihuò Dàlóu	(name of a department store in Běijīng)	4.3, 6.7
bǎihuò gōngsī	department store	4.3
bān	to move (furniture, etc.); to move (house)	5.6
-bān	(counter for regularly scheduled trips of buses, planes, subways, trains, etc.)	5.1
bàn	half past the hour	3.6, T&D 3
bàn	and a half	5.5
bàn	half of (followed by a counter or a noun which does not take a counter)	5.5
bàn	to manage, to handle, to do, to take care of	5.6
bànfǎ	method, way	6.8
bāng	to help	5.6*
bàngōngshì (-shǐ)	office	4.4*, 6.1*, 6.5
bān jiā	to move one's residence	4.5*
bànshìchù	office	4.2*

bànyè	midnight, the middle of the night	3.6°, T&D 4
bào (yí fèn)	newspaper	3.1
bàoqiǎn	to be sorry	6.8
bàozhǐ (yí fèn)	newspaper	3.1
Bāyue (Bāyue)	August	2.5, T&D 1
-bēi	(counter for cups of something)	4.4
běi	north	4.2
běibian(r)	north side	4.2
Běihǎi Gōngyuán	(a famous park in Běijīng)	5.1°
Běijīng	Běijīng (Peking)	1.3
Běijīng Fàndiàn	Běijīng Hotel	2.1
Běijīng Zhǎnlǎnguǎn	Běijīng Exhibition Hall	5.2
-běn	volume (counter for books and magazines)	3.1
bǐ (yì zhī)	pen	3.1
bǐ	compared with, than	6.1
-bì	currency	3.5°
-bian(r)	side, edge (used in place words)	4.2
biǎnfàn	a simple, informal meal	6.3
biǎo	watch (timepiece)	4.3
biǎoyǎn	to give a demonstration	6.4°
bié	don't	5.3
biéde	other, different	5.8°, 6.6
biéde dìfāng	other place	5.5°
biéde shíhòu	other time	5.1°
biérén (biéren)	another person, someone else	4.5
bǐjiǎo (bǐjiào)	comparatively, relatively; fairly, rather	5.2°
bìng	to become ill	2.8
bīngxiāng	refrigerator	3.4
Bīnzhōu	Pennsylvania	1.3°, 1.4°
bìyè	to graduate	6.7
bù/bú	not	1.2
-bù	(counter for cars or buses); (counter for units of machines)	6.6°
bú bì	not necessary, don't have to	5.4
bú cuò	not bad, pretty good; that's right	6.7
bú dà hǎomǎi	not very easy to buy	6.4°
búdàn...yě...	not only...but also...	6.3
búguò	however, but	6.3
bù hǎo yìsi	to be embarrassing; to feel embarrassed	6.4°, 6.6
bú kèqǐ	you're welcome	3.5
bù qiǎo	to be inopportune	6.8
bú shì	not to be	1.2
bù tóng	to be different	6.3
bú xiè	don't mention it	6.2



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bú yào	don't	5.6°
bù yídìng	not necessarily; it's not definite	6.6
bú yòng	no need to	5.3
bú zài le	to be deceased	2.5°
bù zěnmē	not especially, not particularly	5.7
bùzhǎng	minister (of a government organization)	6.8
cái	then and only then, not until	5.2
cài	food; cooked dish, main dish	6.6
càishìchǎng	market	4.2
cānchē	dining car	5.6
cānguān	to observe, to visit (as an observer)	5.5°, 5.8°, 6.2°, 6.5°, 6.6°, 6.8°
cānjiā	to attend; to participate in	6.3°, 6.8°
cāntīng	dining room, restaurant	4.4, 6.6
cèsuǒ	toilet	4.4
chá	tea	6.3
chà	to lack; before the hour	T&D 4
chábēi	teacup	3.4
chàbuduō	almost, about, approximately	6.7
cháng	to be long	3.3°
chángcháng	often	6.3°
Chángchéng	the Great Wall	6.6°, 6.8
cháo	to, towards	4.3
cháyè	tea leaves, tea (the prepared leaves)	3.4°
chē	vehicle, car, bus	5.1
chēfáng	garage	6.5°
chéng	city	5.1
chī	to eat	5.6°, 6.2°, 6.3
chībuzhǎo	can't find to eat	6.6
chī fàn	to eat, to have a meal	5.3°, 5.6°, 6.3
chū	to go out, to exit	4.2
chuán	boat, ship	5.1°, 5.4
chū chāi	to go on a business trip	5.7°
chūfā	to start a journey	6.6°
chūkǒu gōngsī	export company	6.1°
chūlai	to come out	4.3
chū mén(r)	to go out; to go out of town, to go away from home	5.8
chūqu	to go out	4.3
chūtǔ wénwù zhǎnlǎn	exhibition of archaeological finds	6.5°
chùzhǎng	division chief, section chief, head of a department or office	5.7°
chūzū qìchē	taxi (PRC)	5.3
-cì	occasion, time	5.2°, 5.5
cóng	from	4.1

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cōng	through, via	4.2°
cōngmíng	to be intelligent	6.7°
cóngqián	before, previously	2.6
cuò	to make a mistake, to be wrong	4.5
dà	to be large	2.8°, 3.2, CE 2
dǎ dāo	to make a phone call to	6.5°
dǎ diànhuà	to make a phone call	5.7
dǎfàndiàn	hotel	2.2
dàgài	probably; approximately	4.5, 5.5
Dàhuà Cāntīng	Great China Restaurant	6.6
dài	to wear, to put on (glasses, gloves, a hat, a watch, jewelry, etc.)	4.3
dài	to bring (along), to take (along)	6.6°
dài biǎo	to wear a watch	4.3°
dàibīǎotuán	delegation	6.5°, 6.8°
dàifu	doctor	5.2°
dàjiā	everybody, everyone	6.8
dàjiē	boulevard	4.3
Dàlǐ Jiē	Dàlǐ Street (Taipei)	2.2
dàlóu	building (multistoried)	4.3
dāmén(r)	main entrance, main gate	4.3, 4.5
dāngāo	cake	6.8°
dāngmiàn	in person, face to face	6.1
dāngrán	naturally, of course	5.6°
dànshi	but	6.3
dào	to arrive	2.4, T&D 4
dào	to, towards	4.1
-dào	route, path	4.5
-dào (-dao)	(indicates success in getting or obtaining something)	6.6
dào xǐ	to congratulate	6.8°
dàren	adult	3.2
dàshǐ	ambassador	2.2°, 6.2
dàshiguǎn	embassy	6.2
dǎsuàn (dǎsuan)	to plan to	5.5
dǎtīng	to inquire about, to ask about	6.2°, 6.7
dàxué	university	2.7
dàxuéshēng	college student	6.2°
-de	(possessive marker)	2.2
-de	(marker of modification)	3.2
-de-	to be able to	6.1
-deduō	much more (following a state verb)	6.6
Déguó (Déguo)	Germany	1.3
děi	must	3.6
děng	to wait, to wait for	3.6
děng	when, by the time	6.2

děngyiděng	to wait a moment	3.6
-de shíhou	when	5.1
Déwén	German language	2.7 <sup>*</sup> , 2.8
Dézhōu	Texas	1.4
dì-	(used in forming ordinal numbers [i.e., <u>dìyī</u> , "the first," <u>dìèr</u> , "the second"])	NUM 4
dì	ground, earth	6.5 <sup>*</sup>
diǎn(r)	a little, some	3.2
-diǎn	(counter for hours on the clock)	3.6, T&D 3
diànhuà	telephone; phone call	6.2
diànhuà hàomǎ(r)	telephone number	6.2 <sup>*</sup> , 6.3 <sup>*</sup>
diànshàn	electric fan	3.5
diànshì	television	3.5
diàntī	elevator	4.4
diǎnxin (yíkuài)	pastry, snack	3.2
diànyǐng(r)	movie, film	4.2
dìdi	younger brother	2.3
dìèrtiān	the next day	6.8 <sup>*</sup>
dìfang	a place	3.4
dìng	to reserve, to order	5.7
dìnghǎo le	to have (been) reserved	5.7
dītǎn (yìzhāng)	rug	3.4
dìtiě	subway (abbreviation for <u>dìxià tiědào</u> )	5.4
dìtú (yìzhāng)	map	3.1
dìxia	underneath	4.3
dìxià	underground	4.5
dìxià huǒchē	underground train, subway	5.4
dìxià xíng rén dào	pedestrian underground walkway	4.5
dìyí cì (dìyí cì)	the first time	5.5
Dìyī Dàfàndiàn	the First Hotel (name of a hotel in Taipei)	2.2 <sup>*</sup>
Dìyī Gōngsī	the First Company (department store in Taipei)	3.4
dìzhǐ	address	2.2
dōng	east	4.2
dǒng	to understand	2.8 <sup>*</sup> , CE 1
dōngběi	northeast	4.2 <sup>*</sup>
dōngbian(r)	east side	4.2
Dōngdān	a neighborhood in Běijīng	4.2
Dōngfēng Shìchǎng	the Dōngfēng Market	6.7 <sup>*</sup>
Dōngjīng	Tokyo	5.1 <sup>*</sup>
Dōngmén Cāntīng	East Gate Restaurant	6.6
dōngnán	southeast	4.2 <sup>*</sup>
dòngwuyuán	zoo	5.2 <sup>*</sup> , 5.4 <sup>*</sup> , 5.8 <sup>*</sup>
dōngxī	thing	3.4
dōu	all, both	2.3
duǎn	to be short	3.3 <sup>*</sup>
-duàn	section, block	4.5

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duì	to be correct	2.8*, 4.1, CE 1
duì	to, towards; with regard to, with respect to	6.1
duìbuqǐ	I'm sorry, excuse me	1.4*, 3.1
duì le	yes, that's right	2.1, CE 1
duìmiàn(r)	across from, opposite, facing	4.4
duì...shóuxi	to be familiar with	6.4*
dù jià	to spend one's vacation	6.2*
duō	to be many/much/more; too many/much	3.4*, 5.1, 6.4
-duō	over, more than	5.5
duó (duō)	how (to what extent)	4.3
duó dà	how old	2.5
duōde duō	much more	6.7*
duó jiǔ	how long	2.6
duōshǎo (duōshao)	how much, how many	3.1
duōshao hào	what size (shoe), what number	5.5*
duó yuǎn	how far	4.3
Èguó (Èguó) (-guo)	Russia	1.3
Eng	um, mm, uh-huh (actually pronounced like <u>ng</u> or <u>mm</u> )	3.3
èr	two	NUM 1
érqiě	furthermore, moreover	6.3
Eryuè (Eryüe)	February	2.5, T&D 2
érzi	son	2.4
fā chē	to depart (from the first terminal of a train route)	5.6
Fǎguó (Fàguó) (-guo)	France	1.3
fàn	(cooked) rice	6.3
fānchéng	to translate into	CE 2
fàndiàn	hotel; restaurant	2.1
fàng	to put	5.3
fāngbiàn (fāngbian)	to be convenient	4.1*, 5.4
fāngfǎ	method, way, means	6.4
fàng jià	to take time off for a holiday	5.1*
fángjiān	room	6.5*
fānguǎnr	restaurant (Běijīng)	4.1
fānguǎnzi	restaurant	4.1
fángzi	house	4.1
fānwǎn	rice bowl	3.4
Fǎwén (Fàwén)	French language	2.7*, 2.8
fāyīn	pronunciation	CE 2
fázi	method, way (Běijīng)	6.4
fēi	to fly	5.5*, 5.7
fěicháng	very, extremely, highly	6.4*, 6.6

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fēijī	airplane	5.3 <sup>*</sup> , 5.5 <sup>*</sup> , 5.7, T&D 4
fēijīchǎng	airport	5.7
fēizào (yíkuài)	soap	3.2
-fēn	cent	3.2
-fēn	a minute	5.1, T&D 3
-fèn(r)	copy (counter for magazines or newspapers)	3.1
fùjìn (fǔjìn)	area, vicinity	4.2
fùmǔ	parents	2.3
fùqīn	father	2.3
fūren	Mrs., Lady, Madame; a very polite word for the wife of a high-ranking person	1.4
gǎi	to change	6.5
gǎi dào	to change to	6.5
gǎnbu huílái	can't rush back in time	6.5 <sup>*</sup>
gǎnbushàng	can't catch up to	5.7 <sup>*</sup>
gāng	only a short time ago, just	5.8
gāngcái	just now, a moment ago	6.5
gānjìng (gānjīng)	to be clean, to be neat	6.6 <sup>*</sup>
gāo	to be tall, to be high	3.3
gàosong (gàosu)	to tell, to inform	5.1
gàosu (gàosong)	to tell, to inform	5.1
gāoxìng	to be happy	3.3
gé	to separate, to divide off	5.1
-ge	(general counter)	2.1, 2.3
gēge	older brother	2.3
gěi	to give	3.2
gěi	for	3.5
gēn	and	2.3
gēn	with	4.3 <sup>*</sup> , 5.8 <sup>*</sup> , 6.1, CE 1
gèng	even more	6.6
gōngchǎng	factory	5.5 <sup>*</sup> , 5.8 <sup>*</sup> , 6.1 <sup>*</sup>
gōngfu	time, free time, spare time	6.1
gōnggòng qìchē	public bus (local)	5.2
gōnglǐ	kilometer	5.5
Gōnglùjú	Bureau of Highways (Taiwan)	5.1 <sup>*</sup> , 5.4
Gōnglùjú(de chē)	bus between cities (Taiwan)	5.4
gōngsī	company	3.4
gōngxiāo hézuòshè	marketing and supply cooperative (PRC)	3.2 <sup>*</sup> , 4.2 <sup>*</sup>
gōngyuán	park	4.2
gōngzuò	to work	2.2, T&D 2
gòu	to be enough	4.2 <sup>*</sup> , 5.1
guǎi	to turn	4.3
guān	to close	3.6

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-guān	government official, military official	6.5
<u>Guāngmíng Rìbào</u>	<u>The Guāngmíng Daily</u> (an official publication of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee)	3.2
Guǎngzhōu	Guǎngzhōu (Canton)	5.7
guān mén	to close (for the business day); to close down, to go out of business	3.6
guānxi	relation, relationship, connection	6.2
Gùgōng Bówuyuàn	Palace Museum	4.2*
guì	to be expensive	3.3
guìxìng	honorable surname	1.2
guō	past the hour	T&D 4
guō	to cross, to pass	4.2*, 4.5
-guó	country	1.3
-guo	(experience marker)	2.6
guōbīn	(official) state guest	2.2*
Guōbīn Dàfàndiàn	the Ambassador Hotel (name of a hotel in Taipei)	2.2
Guówùyuan (Měiguó)	U.S. Department of State	2.7
hái	still	2.3
hái	also, additionally	3.2
hái	fairly, pretty, rather	5.7*, 5.8*
hái bù yídìng	not yet certain	4.1*
hái hǎo	fairly good/well	5.7*, 5.8*
hǎijūn	navy	2.8
hǎishi	or	3.3
hǎishi	still	5.3*, 6.5
hǎizi	child	2.3
Hángzhōu	(a city in Zhèjiāng Province, formerly spelled Hangchow)	5.8
Hàn-Rì zìdiǎn	Chinese-Japanese dictionary	4.3*
Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn	Chinese-English dictionary	3.1
hǎo	to be good, to be well	2.2
hǎo	to be better	3.3
-hǎo	to complete satisfactorily	5.7
hǎo	very	5.8
-hào	number (in address, etc.); day of the month	2.2, T&D 2
hǎodeduō	much better	6.3
hǎojíle	to be wonderful, to be great	5.4*, 5.5*, 5.6
hǎo jiǔ	a long time	5.8
hǎo jiǔ méi jiàn	I haven't seen you for a long time	5.8

hǎokàn	to be good looking,	3.3
	to look nice	
-hǎo le	to be satisfactorily completed	5.7
hàomǎ(r)	number	6.5
hǎowán(r)	to be enjoyable, to be fun	5.1*, 5.4*
hǎoxiē	a good many, a lot	6.6
hē	to drink	6.3
hé	and	5.6
hébì	why is it necessary (to)	6.3
hē chá	to drink tea	6.2*
hēi	to be black	3.3
hēibǎn	blackboard	6.5*
hěn	very	2.1
Héping Dōnglù	Héping East Road	4.5*
héshì	to be suitable, to be appropriate; to fit	6.1
hóng	to be red	3.3
hóng chá	black tea	5.6*
Hóngqí	"Red Flag" (name of a commune)	6.2*
hòu	back	4.4
hòubian(r)	back side	4.4
hòulái	later, afterwards, later on	6.2*
hòuniǎn (-nian)	the year after next	2.5, T&D 2
hòutiān (-tian)	the day after tomorrow	2.4, T&D 2
hú	lake	5.4*
huá	glorious; abbreviation for China	4.1*
huà	language, words, speech	2.7
huà	to paint	6.4
huà(r) (yìzhāng)	painting, drawing, picture	6.4
huá chuán	to row a boat	5.4*
huā kāile	the flowers have bloomed	5.8*
Huáměi Kāfēitīng	Huáměi Coffeehouse (Taipei)	4.1
huàn	to change, to exchange	3.5
huáng	to be yellow, to be brown	3.3
huānyíng	to welcome	6.4
huāpíng	(flower) vase	3.3
huàxué	chemistry	3.1
huí	the opposite direction, back	4.5*
huí	to return to, to go back to	5.4*, 5.8
huì	to know how to, can; to have the skill or knowledge of, to know	2.7, 2.8
huì	will	5.1*
huíbulái	to be unable to get back	6.1
huídǎ	to answer, to reply	CE 2
huídelái	to be able to get back	6.1
huí guó	to return to one's native country	5.8
huí jiā	to return home	5.8
huì kè	to receive guests	6.1*

huìkèshì (huìkèshǐ)	reception room	6.1
huílai	to come back	5.2 <sup>*</sup> , 5.3 <sup>*</sup> , 5.6 <sup>*</sup> , 5.8
huíqu	to go back	5.8
huǒchē	train	5.4
huǒchēzhàn	train station	5.3
huòshi	or	5.5
huòzhě (huòzhe)	or	5.5
hútong (hútònggr)	narrow street, lane (Běijīng)	4.5
hùzhào	passport	5.6
jí	to be anxious, to worry, to be impatient, to be hurried	5.6
jǐ-	how many	2.3
jǐ- (jǐ-)	a few	4.3
jiào	to call; to be called, to be given-named	1.2
jiā	plus; to add	NUM 4
jiā	home	2.2
-jiā	(counter for institutions)	2.3 <sup>*</sup>
jiāli	family	2.3
jiāli	household	3.4
jiàn	to meet, to see	3.6, 5.8
-jiàn	(counter for items or articles such as suitcases, clothing); (counter for matters, affairs)	4.3 <sup>*</sup> , 5.3, 5.7, 6.2
Jiānádà	Canada	1.4
jiǎng	to discuss (something), to talk about (something)	6.2
jiǎng huà	to speak, to talk	6.2
jiǎnghuà	a speech	6.2
jiānglái	in the future	5.8 <sup>*</sup>
jiàn miàn	to meet someone, to see someone	6.4
jiāo	to teach	6.3
jiāoqū	suburbs	6.6 <sup>*</sup>
jiāoshòu	professor	6.4
jiāo shū	to teach	6.3
jiàoyuán	teacher	6.5 <sup>*</sup>
Jiàoyubù	Ministry of Education	6.4 <sup>*</sup>
Jiāzhōu	California	1.3
jìchéngchē	taxi (Taiwan)	5.3
jìde	to remember	6.7
jǐdiǎn zhōng	what hour, what time	3.6, T&D 3
jiē	street	2.2
jiē	to meet/pick up/get (someone)	5.3 <sup>*</sup> , 5.7
jiē	to receive (mail, messages, guests, phone calls)	6.8
jiēdàishì (-shǐ)	waiting room	5.6



jiēdao	to receive	6.8
jiějie	older sister	2.3
jiěmèi	sisters	2.3
jièshao	to introduce	6.3
jiēzhào	to receive	6.8
jǐge	how many	2.3
jǐge (jige)	several	4.3
jǐge xīngqī	how many weeks	2.6
jǐge yuè	how many months	2.6
jǐhào	what day of the month	2.5, T&D 1
jìhua	to plan to	5.5
jīhui	opportunity, chance	5.8
-jíle	extremely, awfully	5.6
jǐlóu	what floor	4.4
jǐlù chē	what number bus	5.1
-jīn	catty (1.1 pounds)	3.2
jìn	to be close, to be near	4.1°, 4.3
jìn	to enter	4.4, 6.4
jīngguo	by way of, via; to pass through	4.1
Jīngjībù	Ministry of Economics	6.8
jīngjiguān	economics officer	6.5
jīngjixué	economics	2.7
jīnglǐ	manager	6.5°
jǐnián	how many years	2.6
jìnliàng	to exert all one's effort, to do one's best to	5.3°
jīnnián (-nian)	this year	2.5, T&D 2
jīntiān (-tian)	today	2.4, T&D 1
jǐsuì	how old	2.5
jǐtiān	how many days	2.6
jiǔ	nine	NUM 2
jiǔ	to be long (period of time)	5.8
jiù	only	2.3
jiù	right, immediately, exactly (with reference to space or time)	3.1, 3.6
jiù	to be old, to be used, to be worn	3.1°, 3.3
jiù	then	4.1
jiùyǎng	I've been looking forward to meeting you for a long time	6.4
Jiǔyuè (Jiǔyue)	September	2.5, T&D 1
jǐyuè	what month	2.5
jù	to assemble	6.8
juéde	to feel (that)	5.8°, 6.8°
jūnguān	military officer	2.8
jūnrén	military person	2.8
jūnshì yǎnxí	military maneuvers	6.8°
jùyìju	to get together	6.8
júzi	tangerine; (loosely) orange	3.2

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kāfēi	coffee	6.5*
kāfēitīng	coffeehouse	4.1
kāi	to open	3.6
kāi	to drive (a vehicle)	5.3
kāi	to leave (of a train, etc.)	5.6
kāi chē	to drive	5.3
kāidechūlái	to be able to drive out	6.1
kāideshàngu	to be able to drive up	6.1
kāi huì	to attend a meeting	5.7*, 6.2
kāi mén	to open (for the business day); to open for business	3.6
kāishǐ	to start, to begin	3.6*
kāiwán huì	to finish a meeting	6.2
kāi xué	to begin school	4.1*
kàn	to read; to look at; to visit	3.3
kàn	to think (hold an opinion)	3.3
kànbujiàn	not able to see	6.1
kàndedǒng	to be able to understand by reading	6.1
kàndejiàn	to be able to see	6.1
kànfa	opinion, view	6.6
kànjian	to see	4.4
kànkān	to look at, to look around, to sightsee, to visit	3.3, 5.5
kè	class	2.8
-kè	quarter of an hour	T&D 3
kěnéng	maybe	6.7*
kèqǐ	to be polite	6.3
kěshi	but	3.4
kěxǐ	unfortunately, what a pity	6.3*, 6.8
kéyi	may, can, to be permitted to; to be all right, to be okay, to be feasible, to be possible	3.6, 4.3
kēzhǎng	section chief	6.1
kòng(r)	free time	6.1
kōngjūn	air force	2.8
kǒngpà	to be afraid that (something is or is not the case); probably	6.3
-kuài	dollar	3.1
-kuài	piece (counter)	3.2
kuài	to be fast	5.3
kuài	soon	5.6
lái	to come	2.4
láibují	can't make it in time	5.3
láidejí	can make it in time	5.3
lái (ge) diànhuà	to make a phone call here	6.3
láilai wǎngwǎng	comings and goings	5.6*

lán	to be blue	3.3
lǎo	to be old (in years)	3.3*, 5.7
Lǎo	(used before a surname)	5.3*
láodòng	to do manual labor	6.2*
láodòng mófàn	model worker	6.8*
lǎojiā	"original home"	1.4
lǎojià	excuse me (Běijīng)	4.3
lǎoshī	teacher	CE 2
lǎoshi	always, all the time	6.6*
le	(combined <u>le</u> , new-situation and completion marker)	2.4
le	(new-situation marker)	2.5
le	(completion marker)	2.6
lí	from, apart from	4.3
lǐ	inside	4.2
-lǐ	in (locational ending)	5.2
lián...(yě)...	even...(also)...	6.6*
liǎng	two	2.3
liǎngsān-	two or three	5.4
lǐbāi	week	T&D 2
lǐbāijī	what day of the week	T&D 2
Lǐbāirì	Sunday	T&D 3
Lǐbāitiān	Sunday	T&D 1
Lǐbāiyī (èr...)	Monday (Tuesday...)	T&D 2
lǐbian(r)	inside	4.2
Lǐbīnsī	Protocol Department (PRC)	6.8
lǐfǎ (lǐfà)	to cut hair	4.4
lǐfǎde dìfang (-fà-)	a place where hair is cut	4.4
líkāi	to leave	5.5
líng	zero	NUM 1, 3.2
língshiguǎn	consulate	6.2
lìshǐ	history	2.7
liú	to leave (someone or something), to keep (someone or something), to stay, to remain	6.5
liù	six	NUM 1
liú (ge) huà(r)	to leave a message	6.5
Liúyuè (Liùyue)	June	2.5, T&D 1
-lòng (-nòng)	alley	4.5
-lóu	floor, story of a building	4.4
lóushàng	upstairs	6.1
lóutī	staircase, stairway, stairs	4.4
lóuxià	downstairs	6.1
lù	road	2.2
lǜ	to be green	3.3
lùnběi	north side of the street	4.3
lǜ chá	green tea	5.6*
lùdōng	east side of the street	4.3
lǚguǎn	hotel	2.1*, 5.7
lùjūn	army	2.8
lùkǒu(r)	intersection	4.1

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lùnán	south side of the street	4.3
lùxī	west side of the street	4.3
lǚxíng	to travel; trip	3.5
lǚxíngzhèng	travel permit	5.6
lǚxíng zhīpiào (yìzhāng)	traveler's check	3.5
ma	(question marker)	1.2
máfan ni	sorry to bother you	3.5
mǎi	to buy	3.1
mài	to sell	3.1
mǎi cài	to buy groceries	6.4*
mǎimai	business	3.2
màiwán le	to be sold out	5.4
māma	momma, mom, mother	2.3
mámahūhū	so-so, fair	3.6
màn	to be slow	5.3, CE 2
máng	to be busy	5.7
-máo	dime	3.2
mǎshàng	immediately, right away	6.7
méi	not; not to have	2.3
měi	to be beautiful	4.1
měi-	each, every	5.1
méi bànfa	there's no way out, it can't be helped	6.8
Měidàsī	Department of American and Oceanic Affairs	6.2
měigé	every (certain amount of time)	5.1
méi guānxi	it doesn't matter	6.2
Měiguó Guójì	International Communications	2.2*, 2.3
Jiāoliú Zǒngshǔ	Agency (USICA, formerly United States Information Agency [USIA])	
Měiguó Guówùyuàn	U.S. Department of State	2.7
Měiguó (Měiguó)	America, United States	1.3
Měiguó Yínháng	Bank of America	2.2*
Měijīn	U.S. currency	3.5
mèimei	younger sister	2.3
méi shénme	it's nothing	3.6
měitiān	everyday	5.1
méi wèntí	there's no problem	6.3*, 6.7
méi(you)	not; not to have, there isn't/aren't	2.3
měiyóu...nàme/ zhème...	is not as...as...	6.6
méi(yǒu) yìsi	to be uninteresting	5.8
mén(r)	door, gate	3.6, 4.5
-men	plural suffix	2.3
Měngtèrui	Monterey	2.7*

ménkǒu(r)	doorway, gateway, entrance	4.5
-mian(r)	surface (used in place words)	4.4
míngnián (-nian)	next year	2.5, T&D 2
míngtiān (-tian)	tomorrow	2.5, CE 2, T&D 2
míngzi	given name	1.2
mìshū	secretary, executive assistant	6.8
mótuōchē	motorcycle	5.3*
mùdì	objective, aim, purpose	6.2
mǔqīn	mother	2.3
nǎ	to hold, to take, to pick up	5.6
nǎ-	which?	4.5
nà	that	2.2
nà	then, in that case	4.2*, 4.4*
nǎbian	which side, where	4.4
nàbian (nèibianr)	that side, there	4.4
nábushànglái	can't carry up	6.1
nábuxiàlái	can't get (it) down	6.1
náchulai	to take out	5.6
náchuqu	to take out	5.3*, 5.6
nǎge	which?	4.4*, 4.5
nàge	that	4.4*, 4.5
náli	where	2.2
náli	Not at all!	2.7
nàli	there	2.2
nàme	so, to that extent, in that way; well then, in that case	5.3, 6.1
nán	to be difficult	2.7
nán	south	4.2
nánbian(r)	south side	4.2
nánbù	the southern part (i.e., of the island)	6.8*
nánháizi	boy	2.3
Nánjīng Dōnglù	Nánjīng East Road	4.5
Nánjīng Xīlù	Nánjīng West Road	4.5
nánkàn	to be ugly	3.3
nǎnpéngyou	boyfriend	2.3*
nǎr	where	1.4
nàr (nèr)	there	1.4
náshànglai	to bring up	5.6
náshàngqu	to take up	5.6
náxiàlai	to bring down	5.6
náxiàqu	to take down	5.6
ne	(question marker)	1.2, 5.4
ne	(marker of absence of change)	2.8*, 5.2*, 5.6
něi	which	2.1
nèi-	that	2.1
něibian(r)	which side, where	4.4
nèibian(r)	that side, there	4.4

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něige	which	2.1
nèige	that	2.1
něiguó	which country	1.3
něinián	which year	2.5
něitiān	which day	2.4
nèitiān	the other day	6.5
nèixie (nàxie)	those	3.4
néng	can, to be able to	5.8
nèr (nàr)	there	1.4
nǐ	you	1.1
niàn	to study	2.7
niàn	to be pronounced as, to be read as	4.3*
-nián	year	2.5, T&D 2
niánji	age, years old	2.5*
niánnián	every year	2.5
niánqīng	to be young	3.3*
niàn shū	to study	2.7
nǐmen	you (plural)	2.3
nín	you (polite)	1.2
nín kàn	in your opinion, do you think...	6.5
Niǔ Yuē	New York	2.6
Niǔ Yuē Zhōu	New York State	1.4*
-lòng (-lòng)	alley	4.5
nóngmín	peasant, farmer	6.2*
nǚér	daughter	2.4
nǚháizi	girl	2.3
nǚshì	Ms., Miss; lady	1.4*, 2.1
nǚtóngzhì	(female) comrade	2.3*
pài	to send/assign (a person to do something)	5.7, 6.7
pài dao	to send to	6.7
pàijià	exchange rate (currency)	3.5
pàilái	to send here	6.7
pángbiān(r)	beside, next to, alongside of	4.3
pánzi	plates	3.4
pánziwǎn	dishes	3.4
pǎo	to run	5.6
péi	to accompany	5.8
péngyou	friend	2.2
piányi	to be inexpensive, to be cheap	3.3
piào (yìzhāng)	ticket, coupon	5.2
piàoliang	to be beautiful	5.8
piàozǐ	bills (currency)	3.6
píjiǔ	beer	3.2
-píng	bottle (counter)	3.2
píngcháng	usually	6.6*
píngguǒ (píngguo)	apple	3.2

píxié (yìshuāng)	(leather) shoes	5.5*
pùbù	waterfall	2.3*
pùzi	shop, store (Běijīng)	4.1
qī	seven	NUM 2
qiān	one thousand	3.6, NUM 6
qián	money	3.1
qián	front, ahead	4.4
qiánbian(r)	front side, the place ahead	4.5
qiánnián (-nian)	the year before last	2.5
qiántiān (-tian)	the day before yesterday	2.4
qiáo	bridge	4.5
qiǎo	to be timely, to be opportune	6.8
qìchē	car; bus (short for <u>gōnggòng qìchē</u> )	5.3
qìchēzhàn	bus stop	5.2
qìdiǎnzhàn	station where a train originates	5.6*
qǐfēi	to take off (airplane)	5.7
qǐng	please	3.2
qǐng	to request, to ask (someone to do something)	5.8
qǐng	to invite, to treat	5.3*, 6.6
Qíngbào sī	Intelligence Bureau	6.2*
qīngchu	to be clear, to be intelligible	5.1*
Qīngdǎo	Qīngdǎo (a city in Shāndōng Province)	1.4
qǐngjiào	to ask advice, to consult	6.4
qǐng jìn	please come in	4.4*, 6.4
qǐngtiě (qǐngtiē)	written invitation	6.8
qǐngwèn	May I ask...	1.4
qǐng zuò	please sit down	6.4
qīnzì	personally, privately, by oneself, in person	6.5*, 6.8*
qìshuǐ	soda, carbonated soft drink	3.2
qìsi	cheese	6.8*
Qīyuè (Qíyue)	July	2.5, T&D 1
qù	to go	2.6, 4.1
qùnián (qùnian)	last year	2.5, T&D 2
ránhòu	afterwards, after that	4.1
rè	to be hot	4.2*
rén	person	1.3
rènao	to be lively/bustling/noisy	5.8
rènde	to recognize, to know	6.7
rénkǒu	population	6.1*
rénmín	people	3.5*

Rénmínbì	People's currency, Rénmínbì, RMB (PRC)	3.2°, 3.5
rénmín gōngshè	people's commune	6.2°
Rénmín Huàbào	<u>The People's Pictorial</u>	3.2°
Rénmín Rìbào	<u>The People's Daily</u>	3.2°
rènshi	to recognize, to know	4.1°, 6.7
rènshi zì	to know how to read (literally, "to recognize characters")	6.7
Rìběn	Japan	1.3
Rì-Hàn zìdiǎn	Japanese-Chinese dictionary	4.3°
Rìwén	Japanese language	2.7
róngyi	to be easy	2.7
rúguǒ (rúguo)	if	5.7
sān	three	NUM 1
sān bù	to take a walk	5.4°
Sānlǐtún	(an area in Běijīng where many foreign diplomats and Chinese people from other countries live)	5.7
Sānyuè (Sānyue)	March	2.5, T&D 1
shābù	gauze	5.4°
shān	mountain	5.4°
Shāndōng	Shāndōng (a province of China)	1.4
shàng	to go up; to get on/in (a bus, car, plane, etc.)	4.4, 5.1
shàng-	last, previous (something)	5.1
-shang	on (locational ending)	5.2
-shang	onto (directional ending)	5.6
shàng bān	to go to work, to start work	5.1°, 5.2
shàngbian(r)	the upper surface, above	4.3
shàng chē	to get on/in a bus/train/car	5.1
shāngdiàn	shop, store	4.1
shàngge	last, previous (i.e., "last month," <u>shàngge yuè</u> )	2.5°, T&D 2
shàngge xīngqī	last week	2.5°, T&D 2
shàngge yuè	last month	2.5°
Shànghǎi	Shànghǎi	1.3
shàng kè	to begin class, to attend class	CE 1
shāngliang	to discuss, to talk over	6.1
shàng lóu	to go upstairs	4.4
shàng lóu (qu)	to go upstairs	4.4°
shāngwù	commercial business	6.5
shāngwùguān	commercial officer	6.5
shāngwǔ (-wu)	forenoon, morning	3.6, T&D 4
shàngxiào	colonel (military title)	6.8°
shàng xué	to go to school	5.8°
shānshuǐ	mountains and rivers, scenery with hills and water	6.4



shānshuǐ huà(r) (yìzhāng)	landscape painting	6.4
shǎo	to be few/little/less; too few/ little	5.1, 6.4
shàoxiào	major (military title)	2.2
shèhuìxué	sociology	6.4
shéi	who	1.1
shēng	to be born, to give birth	2.5
shēng bìng	to get sick	5.2*
shēnghuó	life	6.2*
shēngyīn	voice	CE 2
shénme	what	1.1
shénme (shenme)	anything	3.2
shénme dìfang	where, what place	3.4
shénme shíhou	when, what time	3.6
shí	ten	NUM 2
shì	to be	1.1
shì	yes, that's so	2.1
shì (yíjiàn)	matter, affair, business	4.5, 6.2
shì bu shì...	is it..., is it so that...	3.5
shìbīng	enlisted man	2.8
shìde	yes, that's so	2.2
shì...-de	(focus construction)	2.4
Shíèryuè (Shíèryue)	December	2.5, T&D 1
shìguān	sergeant	2.8*
shíhou	time	2.4
shíjiān	time	5.3
Shìjiè Yínháng	World Bank	6.7*
shìqing (yíjiàn)	matter, affair, business, thing	6.2
Shísānlíng	Ming Tombs (literally, "Thirteen Tombs")	6.6*
shítáng	dining hall, mess hall	6.8*
Shíyīyuè (Shíyīyue)	November	2.5, T&D 1
Shíyuè (Shíyue)	October	2.5, T&D 1
shōu	to accept, to receive	3.5
shǒubiǎo (yìzhǐ)	wristwatch	3.5
shōudào	to receive	5.8*
Shǒudū Gāngtiě Chǎng	Capital Iron Works (Běijīng)	6.8*
shóuxi (shúxi) (-xí)	to be familiar	6.4
shōuyīnjī	radio	3.5
shū (yìběn)	book	3.1
shuāng	a pair (counter)	5.5*
shūdiàn	bookstore	4.1*, 4.3
shūfu	to be comfortable; to feel good; to be well	5.6
shuǐ	water; rivers and lakes	5.4*
shūjiàzi	bookcase	3.4
shuō	to speak, to speak (a language); to say that	4.5
shuōcuò	to speak/say incorrectly	CE 2

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shuōhǎo le	to have come to an agreement (about something), (something) has been agreed upon	5.7
shuō huà	to speak, to talk	6.2
shùxué	mathematics	3.1
sì	four	NUM 1
sījī	driver of a hired vehicle	5.1*, 5.7*
Sìyuè (Sìyue)	April	2.5, T&D 1
sīzhǎng	department chief	6.2
sòng	to see someone off, to escort someone to a train station, airport, bus, depot, etc.; to accompany/take (someone to a place)	5.3*, 5.7
sòng gei	to give to	6.4*
-suì	year (of age)	2.5
suíbiàn	to be informal, to be casual; as you like, as you wish, whatever suits you	6.3
suírán (suírán)...	although/even though...(still)...	6.6
kěshi...		
suìshu(r)	age	2.5*
suǒyī (suǒyǐ)	therefore	5.8, 6.5
Sūzhōu	(a city in Jiāngsū Province, formerly spelled Soochow)	5.8
tā	he, she, it	1.1
tài	too (excessively)	3.3
Táibì	Taiwan currency (NT\$)	3.6
Táidà	Taiwan University	6.4
tài hǎo le	wonderful	6.3
tàitai	Mrs., wife; lady	1.1
<u>Táiwān Wéntán</u>	<u>Taiwan Literary Magazine</u>	3.1*
Táiwān Yínháng	Bank of Taiwan	2.2*
tāmen	they	2.3
tán	to chat, to talk about	6.1
táng	sugar, candy	3.6*, 4.2
-táng	(counter for class periods)	3.6*
-tàng	(counter for trips of a train, bus, etc.)	5.5
tèbié	especially	6.4
tèkuài	express train	5.5
tì	for, substituting for, in place of	6.5*, 6.8
-tiān	day	2.4
Tiān Ān Mén	Tiān Ān Mén (the Gate of Heavenly Peace)	6.3*
tiānqì (-qì)	weather	5.4*, 6.6*
tiānqiáo	pedestrian overpass	4.5

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tiāntiān	every day	2.4
-tiáo	(counter for long, winding things)	4.5
tīng	to listen	2.8*, CE 1, CE 2
tíng	to stop, to park	5.3
tīngbudǒng	cannot understand	6.3
tīngdechūlái	to be able to recognize what something is from the sound	6.8*
tīngdedǒng	can understand	6.3
tīng diànhuà	to answer the phone	6.3*
tīngshuō	to hear that	6.7
tóngshì	fellow worker	6.8
tóngxué	classmate	6.8
tóngxuéhuì	alumni association	6.8*
tóngyì	to agree	6.2*
Tōngyòng Gōngsī	General Electric	6.5*
tōngzhī	announcement; to announce	6.8*
tóngzhì	comrade	1.1
tóu-	first (something)	5.1
-tóu	one of two ends of something	4.4*
-tou	end (used in place words)	4.4
tuánzhǎng	head of the delegation	6.5*
túshūguǎn	library	6.4
wài	hello (greeting on the phone)	6.1
wàibian(r)	outside	4.2
wàiguó	outside one's own country, abroad, foreign country	6.5
wàiguo rén	foreigner (non-Chinese)	6.3*, 6.5
Wàijiāobù	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6.5
Wàijiāo Xuéyuàn	Foreign Service Institute	2.7*
Wàimàobù	Ministry of Foreign Trade	6.2*
wàizǔfù	maternal grandfather	2.3
wàizǔmǔ	maternal grandmother	2.3
wán(r)	to play, to relax, to enjoy oneself	5.2*, 5.4
-wán	to be finished (used in compound verbs of result)	5.4
wǎn	bowl	3.4
wǎn	to be late	5.6
wàn	ten thousand	NUM 6
wǎnfàn	dinner, supper	6.6
wàng (wǎng)	to, towards	4.1
wàng	to forget	4.4*, 6.7
Wǎngfǔjǐng Dàjiē	Wǎngfǔjǐng Boulevard (Běijīng)	4.2
wàngji	to forget	6.7
wánquán	completely	6.7
wǎnshang (wǎnshàng)	evening	3.6, T&D 4
wéi	hello (greeting on the phone)	6.1

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-wèi	(polite counter for people)	2.1
wèishénme (wèishenme)	why	5.1*, 5.8
wèn	to ask, to inquire	4.5
wèntí	question, problem	6.7, CE 2
wénxué	literature	2.7
wǒ	I, me	1.1
wǒmen	we, us	2.3
wǔ	five	NUM 1
Wǔguānchù	Defense Attache's Office	2.2
Wǔyī Láodòngjié	May Day, Labor Day (literally, "May the first, Labor Day")	6.3*
Wǔyuè (Wǔyue)	May	2.5, T&D 1
wūzi	room	6.5
xī	west	4.2
xǐ	to wash	6.4*
xià	to go down; to get off (a vehicle)	4.4, 5.1
xià-	next (something)	5.1
xià bān	to get off from work, to leave work	5.1*, 5.2
xiàbian(r)	the bottom side, the under surface	4.3
xià chē	to get off the bus; "Out, please!"	5.1
xiàge	next (i.e., "next month," <u>xiàge yuè</u> )	2.5*, T&D 2
xiàge xīngqī	next week	2.5*, T&D 2
xiàge yuè	next month	2.5*
xià kè	to end class	6.7*, CE 1
-xiàlái	down (verb ending)	6.5
xià lóu	to go/come downstairs	4.4
xià lóu (lai)	to come downstairs	4.4*
xiān	first; ahead of time, beforehand	4.1, 5.4
xiǎng	to think that; be thinking of (doing); to want to, would like to	3.1
xiàng	towards; from	4.1, 6.4
xiàng	lane	4.5
xiǎngfa	idea, opinion	6.6
xiǎnghǎo le	to have reached a conclusion (about something); (something) has been thought out	5.7
xiǎngqilai	to think of, to remember	6.7
xiǎngyixiǎng	to think it over	3.1
xiānsheng	Mr., sir	1.1
xiànzài	now	1.4, T&D 3
xiǎo	to be small	3.2

Xiǎo	(before a surname or given name, a familiar form of address)	5.2*
xiǎoháizi	child	3.2
xiǎojiě (xiǎojie)	Miss, young lady	1.1
xiǎomàibù	variety shop	4.2
xiǎoshí	hour	5.5
xiǎoxué	elementary school	4.1*, 4.2
xiǎo yìsi	a token of appreciation	6.4
xiàwǔ (xiàwu)	afternoon	3.6, T&D 4
xīběi	northwest	4.2
xībian(r)	west side	4.2
Xīcān	Western food	5.6
Xīdān	(a district in Běijīng)	5.2
-xiē (-xie)	(counter for an indefinite plural number of things)	3.4
xiě	to write	2.8
xiè	to thank	2.2
-xie (-xiē)	(counter for an indefinite plural number of things)	3.4
xiěxialai	to write down	6.5
xièxie	thank you	2.2
xǐhuan	to like	3.4
Xīméndīng	(an area of Taipei)	5.1
xīn	to be new	3.1*, 3.3
xìn (yìfēng)	letter	5.8
xīnán	southwest	4.2*
xíng	to be all right	3.6
xìng	to be surnamed	1.1
xíngli (yíjiàn)	luggage, suitcase	5.3
xīngqī	week	2.6, T&D 2
xīngqījǐ	what day of the week	2.5, T&D 2
Xīngqīrì	Sunday	T&D 3
Xīngqītiān	Sunday	2.5, T&D 2
Xīngqīyī (-èr...)	Monday (Tuesday...)	2.5, T&D 2
xíng rén	pedestrian	4.5
Xīnhuá Shūdiàn	New China Bookstore (PRC)	4.3
<u>Xīnhuá Zìdiǎn</u>	<u>New China Dictionary</u>	3.2*
xiōngdì	brothers	2.5
xiōngdì jiěmèi	brothers and sisters	2.3
xióngmāo	panda	5.2*
xǐshǒujiān	washroom	4.4
xiū jià	to take a vacation	6.7*
xiūxi	to rest, to relax	5.6
xīwàng (-wang)	to hope, to wish to	5.5, 6.3
xǐ yīshang	to wash clothes	6.4
xué	to study	2.7
xuéshēng (xuéshe)	student	2.7
xuéxiào	school	4.1
xuéxí (-xi)	to study, to learn	2.7

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ya	(alternate form of marker <u>a</u> )	5.2
yānhuó	fireworks display	6.3*
yánjiū	to study, to do research	6.4*
yánjiūyuàn	graduate school	6.7*
yánsè	color	3.4
yāo	one (1) (telephone pronunciation)	6.5
yào	to want	3.2
yào	should, must, to have to; to need, it is necessary; to take (a certain amount of time)	5.3*, 5.5
yào	will, going to	5.6
yàobushi...jiù shi...	if it's not...then it is...	6.7*
yàojīn	to be important, to be urgent	6.2*, 6.5
yāoqǐng	invitation	6.8*
yàoshi	if	4.4*, 5.7
yě	also	1.4
yěcān	picnic	6.6*
yèli	at night	3.6, T&D 4
Yēlǔ Dàxué	Yale University	6.7*
yěxǔ	perhaps, maybe	6.1
yī	one	NUM 1
yībēi	one cup of	4.4*, 6.5*
yíci	one time	CE 1
yìdiǎn (yìdiǎnr)	a little	2.7, CE 2
yídìng	certainly, definitely	5.8*, 6.3*, 6.6
yíge	a, an	4.3
yíge rén	singly, alone	2.4
yígòng	altogether	3.1
yíhàn	to regret	6.8
yíhào (yīhào)	the first day of the month	2.5
Yìhéyuán (Yíhéyuán)	the Summer Palace (in Běijīng)	6.3*
yǐhòu	after	4.2
yǐhòu	afterwards, later on; in the future	5.5
yìhuǐr	a moment	5.3*, 6.1
yíjiàn shì	a piece of business	6.2
yǐjīng (-jīng, -jǐng)	already	2.4
Yījiǔ____nián	the year 19____	2.5
yīliáo	medicine, medicinal treatment	6.8*
yīnggāi	should, ought to	6.8
Yīngguó (-guó)	England	1.3
Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn	English-Chinese dictionary	3.1
yíng le	to have won	2.3
Yīngwén	English language	2.7, CE 2
yínháng	bank	2.2
yīnwèi (-wei)	because	5.8
yìqǐ	together	5.1*, 5.2*, 5.3*, 5.8

yǐqián	before	4.2
yǐqián	ahead of time, beforehand; previously, in the past	5.5
yǐqián	ago	5.8
yīshang (yíjiàn)	clothing	4.3*
yīshēng (-sheng)	doctor	6.8*
yìsi	meaning	CE 1
yíxià (yixia)	a short amount of time	5.3
yíxià	(similar to reduplicating a verb)	6.8
yìxiē	some, several, a few	6.6
yíyàng	to be alike, to be equal	6.3
yīyuàn	hospital	6.8*
Yīyuè (Yīyuè) (-yue)	January	2.5, T&D
yìzhí	straight	4.1
yǐzi (yǐbǎ)	chair	3.4
yònggōng	to be hardworking	6.7*
yǒu	to have; there is/are	2.3, CE 2
yòu	right (direction)	4.1
yòu	again (with completed actions)	5.8
yòu	also	5.8*
yòubian(r)	right side	4.2
yǒude	some	3.4
yǒude shíhou	sometimes	3.6*, 5.1, 6.3
yòuéryuán	kindergarten	6.4*
yǒu gōngfu	to have free time	6.1
yǒu guānxi	to relate to, to have a bearing on, to matter	6.2
yóuhuà(r)	oil painting	6.4*
yǒu kòng(r)	to have free time	6.1
yǒu míng	to be famous	5.8*, 6.6*
yǒu shíhou (yǒu shíhou)	sometimes	3.6*, 5.1, 6.3
Yǒuyí Shāngdiàn (-yì)	Friendship Department Store	3.5*, 4.2*, 4.3*
yǒu yìsi	to be interesting	5.8
yóuyǒng	to swim	5.4*
yǒu yòng	to be useful	6.1*
yòu...yòu...	both...and...	5.5*, 6.6
yóuyuánhuì	carnival	6.3
yóuzhèngjú	post office	2.2
-yuán	garden	4.2*
yuǎn	to be far	4.3
-yuàn	hall	4.2*
yuē	to make arrangements with; to invite in advance	6.5
yuè	month	2.5, T&D 1
yuèdǐ	the end of the month	6.7*
yuēhǎo le	to have (successfully) made arrangements, to have (successfully) made an appointment	6.3*, 6.5
Yuènnán	Vietnam	1.3

yuètái	train platform	5.6
yǔsǎn (yǐbǎ)	umbrella	3.3
Yúyuán	Chóngqìng (Chungking) Garden	6.6°
zài	to be in/at	1.4
zài	in, at, on (prepositional verb)	2.2
zài	then (in commands, suggestions, etc.)	4.1
zài	again (with uncompleted actions)	5.8, CE 1
zài	in the midst of (marker of ongoing action)	6.2
zàijiān	good-bye	3.2
zài jiē diànhuà	to be receiving a phone call, to be on the phone	6.2°
zánmen	we (specifically includes the listener)	5.2
zǎo	Good morning.	2.1, CE 1
zǎo	to be early	4.3°, 5.6
zǎochen (-chén)	early morning	3.6
zǎofān	breakfast	6.6
zāogāo	Oh, no; how awful; what a mess	6.3°
zǎoshang (-shàng)	morning	3.6, T&D 4
zázhì (yíběn)	magazine	3.1
zěnmē	how; why, how come	3.5, 6.7, CE 2
zènmē	so, to this extent, in this way	5.3
zěnmeyàng	how (someone or something) is; how is...?	3.3
zhàn	a stop, a station	5.1
-zhāng	(counter for flat things: tables, paper, pictures, etc.)	3.1
zhǎnlǎn	to exhibit; exhibition	5.2°, 6.4°
zhǎnlǎnguǎn	exhibition hall	5.2
zhàntái	train platform	5.6
zhǎo	to give change	3.2
zhǎo	to look for	4.5
-zhǎo (-zhao)	to succeed in getting or obtaining something	6.6
zhāodài	to be hospitable to; hospitality	6.6°
zhàogu	to take care of, to look after	6.4°
zhè-	this	4.5
-zhe	(marker of duration)	4.3
zhèbian	this side, here	4.4
zhège	this	4.5
zhèi	this	2.1
zhèibian(r)	this side, here	4.4
zhèicì	this time	5.2°
zhèige	this	2.1
zhèige yuè	this month	2.4°, 2.5
zhèige xīngqī	this week	2.6



zhèihuǐr	this moment, at the moment	6.5
zhèixie (zhèxie)	these	3.4
zhèi yíci	this time	5.8
zhèli	here	2.2
zhème	so, to this extent, in this way	5.3
zhēn	really	3.3
zhèng hǎo	just right	5.3*, 6.3*
zhèngzhixué	political science	2.7
zhèngzhi xuéxí	political study session	6.8*
zhèr	here	1.4
zhí	directly	5.7
zhǐ	only	2.3
zhǐ (yìzhāng)	paper	3.1
-zhǐ	(counter for straight, sticklike objects)	3.1
zhídáchē	direct, nonstop bus	5.2
zhīdao	to know	4.1
zhīpiào (yìzhāng)	check (e.g., banker's or personal)	3.5
zhōng	clock	3.5
zhōng	o'clock	3.6, T&D 3
Zhōngcān	Chinese food	5.6
zhōngfàn	lunch	6.5*, 6.6
Zhōngguo huà	Chinese (spoken) language	2.7
Zhōngguo Lǚxíngshè	China Travel Agency	6.2*, 6.5*
<u>Zhōngguo Wénxué Shǐ</u>	<u>History of Chinese Literature</u>	3.1*, 4.1*
Zhōngguó (Zhōngguo)	China	1.3
zhōngjiān(r)	the middle, in between	4.3
zhōngjiānr)		
Zhōngshān Běilù	Chungshan North Road	4.5
zhōngtóu	hour	5.4*, 5.5
Zhōngwén	Chinese language	2.7, CE 2
zhōngwǔ (zhōngwu)	noon, midday	3.6, T&D 4
zhōngxué	middle school (the equivalent of junior and senior high school)	4.2
zhù	to stay at, to live in	2.1, 2.6
zhuǎn	to turn	4.3
zhuǎngào	to pass on a message, to inform	6.8
zhǔchí jiéhūn	to preside at a marriage ceremony (i.e., to give the bride away)	6.8*
zhǔnbèi	to prepare, to get ready; to plan to	5.1*, 5.6
zhuōzi (yìzhāng)	table	3.4
zhǔrèn	director	6.5*
zhù yīyuàn	to stay at a hospital	5.2*
zhù zài	to stay at, to live in	2.1
zìdiǎn (yìběn)	dictionary	3.1
zìjǐ	oneself (yourself, myself, etc.)	6.5*
zǒng jīnglǐ	general manager, chief executive officer	6.8*

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zǒngshi	always	6.5*
zǒu	to leave	2.4, T&D 4
zǒu	to go	4.1
zǒu ba	let's go	5.1*
zǒucuò le	to have gone the wrong way	4.5
zǒu dào	to walk to	4.3*
zou dào tóu	to walk to the end (of something)	4.4*
zǒudexiàqu	to be able to walk down	6.1
zǒuguò le	to have walked past	4.5
zǒuláng	corridor	4.4
zǒuzhe	walking	4.3
zǒuzou	to take a walk	4.2*
zǔfù	paternal grandfather	2.3
zuì	most, -est	5.1
zuì hǎo	it would be best to/that	4.2*, 4.5*, 5.4
zuìhòu	final, last (something)	5.1
zuìjìn	recently	5.8*, 6.4*
zǔmǔ	paternal grandmother	2.3
zuǒ	left (direction)	4.1
zuò	to do, to make	2.7
zuò	to ride, to travel by (a bus, etc.); by (prepositional verb)	4.4
zuò	to sit	6.4
zuǒbian(r)	left side	4.2
zuòbuwán	to be unable to finish doing	6.1
zuò dào	to ride to	5.2
zuòdewán	to be able to finish doing	6.1
zuòfa	way of doing things, practice	6.6
zuò fàn	to cook	6.4*
zuòguò	to ride past	5.2
zuòhǎo le	to have finished doing (something), (something) has been finished	5.7
zuò mǎimai	to do business	3.2
zuò shì	to work	2.8
zuótiān (zuótian)	yesterday	2.5, T&D 2
zuówán	to finish doing	6.1
zuòyè	homework	6.4*
zuòyóu	approximately, about	6.7